NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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☞The president is said to have recovered from the fatigue of his journey, and to enjoy a pretty good state of health.

☞Mr. *Webster* having arrived at Pittsburg on the 4th inst. was waited upon by hundreds of persons, and invited to a public dinner, which he declined; but consented to accept a cold collation, which was given in a grove on the 8th—about two thousand persons being present. After he had been addressed by the mayor, he made a reply of considerable length, which was listened to with the deepest attention, and received with bursts of applause. It is expected that this speech will be published.

It is stated "that, in consequence probably of the terrible ravages of the cholera at Lexington, it is not likely that Mr. *Clay* will visit the north, this summer, as he had intended; which will be as great a disappointment [illegible] quarter, as Mr. [illegible] to the people of all parts of Ohio, who were anxious to see him, and much disappointed that they had not an opportunity."

☞A writer in the National Intelligencer, speaking of currency, says—

"Mr. *William M. Gouge*, whose work on banks is full of information, states, from the writings of two most able political economists, that our capitals amount to 12,000,000,000, and its productive industry at 600,000,000. Mr. Lee, of Boston, estimates capitals at 10,000,000,000, and our national income at 700 or 800 millions. Mr. Niles values our capitals at 1,066,000,000."

We quote the paragraph for the purpose of correcting a mistake. It was our opinion, in 1827, that the *income*, (not the "capital") of the people of the United States, was 1,066,000,000 dollars, at the then money-value of their various productions. We should now estimate the income at more than 1,200,000,000. This will allow less than 100 dollars per head, for the subsistence and clothing, and *all* other acquisitions of necessaries or comforts, or *new values* annually created or obtained.

The estimated income, (1,066 millions, in 1827), had reference only to the products of *labor*—that is, that so much value was needful to the supply, shelter and comfort of the people of the United States—and was annually created or obtained, in the product of lands, mines, workshops and factories, in the building and repair of houses and ships, roads and canals and bridges—and the thousand other laborious occupations of men and women, whether aided by scientific or animal power, or resting on manual labor, alone.

The table prepared and published by us in 1827, was made up after much reflection and a long and close examination of all the facts which were then accessible to us; and we have since collected a great deal of information with the design of attempting a *detailed* statement, in which, however, no more than an approximation to the truth can be expected; but the weather must become cooler, and the editor's health a little stronger, before this design can be carried in effect. It will require many hundred references to facts, and laborious calculations—and, if satisfactorily finished, may gratify a laudable curiosity, and, perhaps, also be useful; for there is a great lack of statistical knowledge, and few are willing to seek it for themselves—though most persons are pleased in possessing it.

☞We have given more than the usual space to our selection of foreign articles, because of certain documents and papers which ought to be preserved for reference. No very important result is mentioned, unless in respect to Turkey and Egypt, between whom there is peace—but there are strong indications of momentous results; and especially, that the British government will abolish negro slavery, in their West India colonies—no matter at what hazard or cost.

☞There are some curious matters stated in one of the following pages concerning the "wonders of the deep." A belief in the existence of sea serpents, and of their appearance off the eastern coast of the United States, in the summer season, is *almost* forced upon us—by the "testimony of many witnesses." It is hardly possible that so many persons can be deceived—and now there is a whole family of serpents! Where is the *home* of these monstrous strangers?—why do they shew themselves only in one neighborhood? Have they *always* existed, and just now offered themselves to the view of some of those who inhabit the "crust of the earth?" "Brother Jonathan," we think, will soon grapple one of them—*for he fears nothing that swims.*

☞The "York Republican" is doing a good service in publishing a complete list of all the foreigners who hold stocks of the state of Pennsylvania. We shall copy this list, as well because it is a curiosity, as in reproof of those who have *bawled* so much about the stock of foreigners in the bank of the U[illegible] "Thou hypocrite—[illegible]

THE CHOLERA.

New York. Five deaths had occurred at the quarantine ground.

Pittsburg. A few solitary cases have happened since our last—but the disease did not seem likely to extend. There were 2 deaths on the 7th, but no new case, nor death, on the 8th inst.

Maryland. Cases still happened near Williamsport on the canal. Many of the laboring people had fled, and the disease had abated, as well as assumed a milder form.

Baltimore. A wild report was published in a New York paper of the presence of *the* cholera in this city. We do not believe that one case has yet happened. The city, indeed, is unusually healthy, for the season.

Virginia. Two fatal cases occurred 10 or 12 days ago in Richmond—but they were the first and the last.

One case only at Fredericksburg—about 20 days ago.

A good many cases of the cholera have appeared on the Kanawha. Whole number of deaths at Wheeling, from the 16th May to 23d June—153; a *fifth* of the population in some parts of the town! In other parts no case happened! The disease has ceased.

Kentucky. The cholera was thought to have nearly subsided at Maysville on the 4th inst. up to which time there had been 53 deaths—but has since returned.

There were a few cases yet at Lexington on the 3d inst. with fatal terminations. The disease, however, had lost its terrors, and a healthy state was speedily expected. Among those recently deceased, was Mrs. Smith, lady of the P. E. bishop of Kentucky, with other highly respected persons.

Deaths by cholera, at the latest dates, were happening at Georgetown, Shelbyville, Simpsonville, *Danville, Richmond*, Louisville, Cynthiana, in the Green River country, generally, Paris, *Flemingsburg, Lower Blue Licks, Lancaster*, Springfield, Augusta, in Mason county, *Harrodsburg*, Winchester, Bardstown, Frankfort, Danville, *Maysville*.

The cases at Louisville were chiefly in strangers. The city, in general, was healthy.

At the places marked in *italic* the disease was bad, at the latest accounts—at some of them awful. Not a few of the most worthy and valued people of Kentucky have left us—"to be seen of men no more."

Ohio. A few fatal cases at Chillicothe. Some still occurred in Cincinnati.

Tennessee. The disease was abating at Pulaski.

Indiana. From 20 to 30 deaths at Salem, and some at Charleston.

Illinois. There had been 10 or 12 deaths at Alton.

Missouri. At Palmyra the disease was dreadful—106 deaths, an unexampled mortality. Solitary cases still happened in St. Louis—but the latest papers do not notice any deaths.

Mississippi. The cholera had abated at Natchez, but not yet disappeared.

New Orleans. On the 25th ult. there were 20 deaths. From the 1st to the 25th June inclusive, there were 1,032 interments—to wit: 764 in the Catholic, and 268 in the Protestant burying ground.

Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman in New Orleans, dated June 18—"The cholera has completely subsided. No new cases have been reported during the last four and twenty hours. During its prevalence I have been actively engaged. Many dreadful and soul-piercing scenes have I witnessed, but the desolation and calamity achieved by this fell enemy of human existence, transcends almost any in the annals of affliction. I have seen the industrious mechanic expire in the arms of his heart broken spouse, and torn from his innocent offspring in the course of a single night; and before his remains could be consigned to a cemetery, I have witnessed his wife and several of his infants struck down by the terrific destroyer. My heart has sickened at the contemplation of such scenes, and I have be-

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wildered my intellect in the attempt to divine the object of the infliction of such misery."

The latest accounts give us reason to hope that the visit of the cholera was nearly at a present termination.

Louisiana, generally. The disease was fearfully destructive at St. Martinsville and its vicinity. The town had been nearly abandoned, by all who could leave it. At Rapides the mortality had been great among the blacks. A few cases at Nachitoches.

Alabama. Several deaths have taken place at Mobile Point.

On Amelia Island a few deaths have taken place.

Cuba. Letters from Matanzas, published in the New York Journal of Commerce, give the most distressing accounts of the progress of the cholera in Cuba. One of these letters, dated 16th June says: "We are standing upon a volcano. $8,000,000 would not supply the loss of slaves, valuing them at $200 each. Moreover, who shall calculate the number of orphans left destitute, or nearly so? Where is our guarantee that the disease is not permanently located in the island? How is confidence—utterly lost and ruined—to be restored?"

A letter of later date, however, the 25th, states that the cholera had disappeared from the city, but was spreading on several estates in the country.

An official report of the deaths by cholera in Havana and its suburbs, has been published, in which the whole number is put down 8,253—of whom 2,365 were white, and 5,070 colored population. Of the whole number there were 1,450 white males and 1,029 white females; 225 male free mulattoes, and 311 female ... 20 male mulatto slaves, and 35 female do. 983 male ... slaves, 909 fe-

Mexico. A letter from Vera Cruz ... states that the yellow fever had carried off *one eighth* of the population of that place within forty days.

Tampico lost 900 persons, in 17 days! But the disease had there suddenly stopped.

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The awful suddenness of the appearance of the cholera and its fatal effects—with its quick retirement, are equally mysterious, in many instances.

A letter from Wheeling says—"Another circumstance which I consider a singular one, never having seen it mentioned as having taken place any where else, is that the martins, and even the domestic pigeons, left us during the prevalence of the disease—[cholera] they are now [14th ult.] returning, which I take to be a good omen. Was this instinct, or what other cause induced them to abandon their friends?"

"We are truly gratified to learn, says the Charleston Courier, that our fellow townsman, Dr. *Thomas Hunt*, has been eminently successful in his practice on col. Proctor's plantation, in the vicinity of New Orleans. Eight physicians had been successively employed, previous to Dr. Hunt's engagement, and had abandoned the place in despair, as doomed to destruction. Col. Proctor's gang consisted of 200 negroes, 85 of whom had perished before Dr. Hunt, prompt in obeying the call of humanity, reached the scene of desolation; and although *every negro* on the place was *several times* attacked by the disease, he grappled with and subdued it, with the loss of but *a single patient*—a triumph of professional skill perhaps without a parallel."

"The times change, and we change with them."

A little while ago—hardly two weeks since, it was proclaimed as the bitterness and falsehood of party, and, by some, accounted a sort of high treason, to "imagine" that the president of the United States was not in robust health; and, because of statements concerning his indisposition at Boston, that patent "democratic" newspaper, the "*Albany Argus*," thus reproved and dissipated all that had been said about it:

From the Albany Argus of July 2.—The health of president Jackson has been a fruitful theme of misrepresentation with a certain class of newspapers since his first election. It seems this has become a habit too firmly fixed with the Evening Journal, to be laid aside now that no possible or supposed benefit can result to the cause it advocates from the belief of gen. J's illness. The Journal of yesterday afternoon says, "The last accounts left the president indisposed at Salem." The *last accounts*, published in the Argus of yesterday morning, left him on the road from Salem to Andover and Lowell, having been "abroad at an early hour," visiting the East India museum, riding through the streets, and receiving the visits of a large number of the citizens of Salem.

From the same of July 3.—It will be perceived, by our extracts from the Boston papers, that the president arrived at Lowell on Thursday afternoon—that he visited the extensive manufacturing establishments, mills and print works, with very little appearance of fatigue—and that he passed the New Hampshire line, on his route to Concord, early on Friday morning. His health seems to have been re-established.

But on the 4th of July, the same paper was compelled to announce the sudden return of the president, and his rapid journey direct to Washington, as if for the preservation of his life, (and, perhaps, it was), because of the fatigue that he had undergone, and the ill health which beset him! What other result was to have been expected? Many predicted that he would not live through his proposed tour, and some few were even wicked enough to suppose that such a *hope* was entertained by a certain portion of his most loudly professing friends—and all reflecting men were sensible of the fatigue that he would have to undergo in the journey intended, because of the almost constant pressure of crowds of people upon him, and the continual presentation of new and exciting objects, at different places. In some, he was hemmed round about by exclusive partizans,* and held like a prisoner in bonds—and, if we ever knew Andrew Jackson, he must, in his heart, have felt disgusted with a good many ungentlemanly and rude proceedings which happened in several cities, forbidding the approach of some of the most virtuous or venerable persons in the United States, and casting him into scenes of senseless noise and unreflecting obtrusion. Besides, the accident at Castle Garden bridge, in New York, by which many persons (including some of his suite), were cast into the water, amidst the rubbish of the bridge, from which he himself hardly escaped—the running away of the horses in his carriage in New Hampshire, and the dreadful mangling of three persons engaged in firing salutes in honor of him—must have added not a little to the burthens he was

* These "exclusives," in very numerous instances, were persons who had been the bitterest and most resolute of all his ... son flag," only because they ... under the "Jack-... Influence and office they *would* have—and they obtained one or the other by supporting, as a *blessing* and a *patriot*, him whom they had regarded as a "*curse*," and denounced as a "murderer."

Though in the presidential election of 1824, we took no other part than that of simply placing a ballot in the box, except to defeat the jugglers who had conspired to *force* their candidate into the seat of the chief magistrate, against the manifest wishes of a vast majority of the people of the United States—we were not unobservant of what was going on, nor have we forgotten some things that happened, well remembering certain actors in them!—and we query if there is more than *two* persons in the first or second grade of [civil] offices at Washington, who were not, at that time, most decided, if not violent, opponents of general Jackson. The "*originals*" have been set aside, to make room for such as we have just alluded to. The "spoils of victory" have not been divided amongst those who "bore the burthen and the heat of the day"—the "11½ hour men" have monopolized every thing. *We* have nothing to complain of, or care for, in this matter—which is mentioned only to say, "tempora mutantur!"

We have spoken of the "exclusives" who made the president a *prisoner*. The "Yankees," in their chastened respect for the chief magistrate, had, no doubt, touched the best feelings of Andrew Jackson, and he saw and knew the difference between the fawnings of office holders and office-hunters and the wild outcries of a crowd, and the sober, yet kind and generous doings of intelligent persons, who could lay aside every selfish feeling in rendering attentions to a distinguished stranger and honored guest. It is even freely said that *the* committee from Portsmouth, N. H. having shewn a disposition to make a *thing* of the president to be approached only by those whom *they* pleased, were dismissed, with a warm *left handed* blessing from the general—and that this impertinent act had no inconsiderable influence over his prompt return. He might, perhaps, have anticipated what would happen at Albany—where we saw "the republican party" in all its glory, in August, 1824, at the extra session of the legislature; and, for the first time, fully understood what was the "monster party spirit," which general Jackson spoke of in his letters to president Monroe, or understood clearly that the only sure way of serving "*the* republican party," was *to prevent the people from voting for their president!*—and at that time, and by "the republican party," the pretensions of "*Mr. Jackson*" to the presidency were treated with sovereign "democratic" contempt.

There is reason to believe that the eyes of the "old chief" have been opened by his tour. He saw, or must have known, that at Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, Black Hawk and his suite, attracted the same sort of crowds which surrounded himself and his suite—and have been made well acquainted with the fact, that persons were on the stretch to use him to keep up the "monster party spirit," and promote their own mean purposes.

Another thing probably annoyed the president, in the contests of individuals to get possession of his person, and direct his movements! We have heard of things which happened, and believe that they occurred, between rival chiefs for *this* command, at which one might laugh heartily, if not disgusted with the presumption and rudeness of individuals concerned.

The Portland Evening Advertiser of the 2d inst. contains the following:

A letter was received this morning from Mr. Woodbury, of which the following is an extract:

Concord, 30th June, 1833.

Dear sir:—I regret to inform you that the ill health of the president is such, *connected with other causes*, as to induce him to return directly to Washington.

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compelled to bear; for the president is an aged man, and has encountered many and very severe trials of his constitution—which must, indeed, have been an excellent one. But the human machine, like all other machines, will wear out—and if it be admitted for the sake of argument, that his *mind* is as sound as ever it was—surely, it need not be pretended that his *body* is capable of supporting that pressure under which it would not have bowed itself twenty or twenty-five years ago. It is only those who have passed through a stream of anxious people, that can form a just idea of the labor and exhaustion which attended the president on his journey. We, indeed, expected that his tour would have terminated sooner than it did—because of events that had happened, but do not apprehend that we were guilty of *treason* on that account; for certainly, under the new character of important "things as they are," and the prospect of things *as they may be*, we are not willing to "imagine" the illness or decease of general JACKSON during the time for which he has been recently elected. We wish that he may live to return to "the Hermitage" in 1836—and there end his life, when GOD so wills it, in *perfect* peace.

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A few years ago, one of the universities conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. on HENRY CLAY—whose knowledge of the civil law was unanimously admitted—whose capacity [illegible] acknowledged for a long period of years, whose tact and talent had so often called him to preside over the house of representatives—and who might, perhaps, even against the power of party, be now elected to that place if a member of the body, because of his extraordinary fitness for the honorable and arduous station—whose rank as an orator is in the first line—if he is not, "take him all in all," the ablest and most eloquent public speaker of the present times, whether in the United States, or elsewhere——and *Dr.* Clay, *Doctor* Clay, was said and sung a million of times, by noisy fools who affected much pride in remembering *Doctor* Franklin as one of their countrymen—and who obtained his title in the same way that it was conferred on Mr. Clay, and on the same principles. Well—this degree has been bestowed on ANDREW JACKSON, and it is pretty near a "treason" to call *him* DOCTOR! as a few have called him in reprobation of the act; because that the modesty of general Jackson's pretensions to a knowledge of the *civil law* were highly creditable to him in times past, for he retired both from the bench and the senate for the reason that the duties of a judge or of a senator were unsuited to the bent of his inclination, and when a second time sent to the senate in 1822, he freely stated that the "business of legislation was not in his line." But why not DOCTOR *Jackson* as well as *Doctor* FRANKLIN? Is it disrespectful to the former to place him in the rank of the latter? We should think not. But if so—the fault was in *accepting* the complimentary degree. When Mr. *Ritchie* refers to his own remarks on the legal knowledge of gen. Jackson, because of his opinion expressed concerning the "second section," we wonder what that venerable Obsta Principiis will say about this LL. D. "*Nous verrons!*" Let the veteran make a new pen, and nib it sharply.

With respect to this *doctoring* of the president various opinions are entertained, and some have pretty severely reproved the faculty of the university on account of it. But the compliment had been paid to every president of the United States who ever visited Boston, and to have omitted a tender of this courtesy, on the present occasion, would have subjected the faculty to much reprobation; and it would have charged upon Mr. *Quincy*, who is at the head of the faculty, as the result of his old *federal* feelings, &c. Besides, general Jackson had just been re-elected by a large majority of the American people—and an individual thus preferred, in due regard to our own republican institutions, should be, and must be, accepted, as possessed of some eminent qualifications for the most honorable office in the world. It is the right of every man to question the propriety of every measure proposed or carried out by the president, and his duty to place himself in opposition to every proceeding which he thinks in enmity to the general welfare; but it is also, and equally, his duty to render respect to the choice of the people, in his public character, and yield obedience to the laws of the land, enacted by the legal authority. Without the former, our government would, in fact, be a monarchy; and without the latter, "*nullification*" would be made perfect. Under such circumstances and views of the subject, we easily arrive at the conclusion—that the university of Cambridge was altogether correct in tendering the highest compliment which it could bestow on the *president*—and that if there was any wrong in this matter, it was in general *Jackson's* presenting himself at the university that he might receive it; and, therefore, his friends ought not to be offended with the application of a title to him which he voluntarily placed himself in the way to receive—which he might have easily declined, if it had pleased him, on any account, to have avoided. Those, however, who complain of the use of "Doctor Jackson," when speaking of the president, would "feel a little red," if blushing were not out of fashion, when recollecting what they said about "Doctor Clay"—on whom all men will agree that that particular compliment was rightfully conferred, because of his knowledge of the civil law. The contests of political parties have had no effect on that knowledge, unless to increase it; and besides, Mr. *Clay* did not present himself to receive the degree, as general *Jackson* did.

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In the contest for the [illegible] leading objects of the latter *(as stated by them)*, was to produce "reform," by rotation in office, and limit the presidency to a single term—and they broadly and unanimously asserted, and on high authority too, that general Jackson, if elected, would certainly retire at the end of four years. We shall not recapitulate the strange things which occurred to do away the "commitment" that had been made—but, a long time before the expiration of the four years, it was regarded as settled, that president Jackson would be a candidate for re-election—things not being then ripe for the succession. If they had, we have many good reasons to believe that he would not have been preferred by *the* party.* And even now, because that the succession is not clearly discerned, some think that he ought to resign immediately after opening the next session of congress, and others suppose that he should be elected a *third* time!

There is all the difference in the world between the *outs* and *ins!* The first always wish "rotation in office" and "reforms"—the second firmly believe that "very well should be let alone." And it must be admitted, that it is a "snug" thing to have an office, worth more than two or three thousand dollars a year (including the "candle-ends and cheese-parings"), without any necessity of being present to perform its duties ten times in a year, except to sign some *official* paper, which "Uncle Sam" pays a clerk to make out—and about which the signer "knows no more than a horse does of algebra," except that he has signed a paper, said to be for this or that purpose—a monthly return or charge for *extra* services! There are sundry places so held. Who does not desire such a "situation?" It is *otium cum dignitate*, in the most beautiful style!

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During the excitement of the last presidential election, we saw a brisk altercation, which nearly resulted in a fight, because a person offered a large bet that president Jackson would not serve out his second term—if elected. The *why* and *wherefore* such an opinion was entertained, was imperiously demanded—but firmly refused. And now, many persons, and perhaps, the very gentleman who was so "indignant" on the occasion referred to, throw out the idea that the president will pretty soon resign the reins of the government to Mr. *Van Buren*, and retire to Tennessee—because of ill health, or for some other reason that may be assigned.

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES. Vessels belonging to foreign stations—

Mediterranean. Frigates—United States, Brandywine† and Constellation. Sloop—John Adams.

West Indies. Sloops—Vandalia and St. Louis. Schooners—Grampus, Shark and Porpoise.

Coast of Brazil and India. Sloops—Warren, Lexington, Peacock and Natchez. Schooners—Enterprize and Boxer.

*This fact is not slightly suggested.

†Just arrived at New York.

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Pacific. Frigate Potomac. Sloops—Falmouth and Fairfield. Schooner—Dolphin.
Navy department, June 29, 1833.

SHIP BUILDING. A very large number of first class of ships have been built at Baltimore within the last 12 or 18 months—some of them for eastern merchants, and intended for packets, whale ships, &c. One of 500 tons, owned at New York and Sag Harbour, and called the *Daniel Webster*, was launched last week.

THREE STEAMBOATS BURNT. The "Louisville Advertiser" of the 22d June, received this morning, contains the following:

Fire.—About ten o'clock last evening, the steamer Sentinel took fire while at the wharf in front of this city. The flames spread with such rapidity that in less than ten minutes the Delphine, above, and the Rambler, below, were also on fire, and the three boats were burned in about an hour to the water's edge. The Sentinel had a full freight for N. Orleans, the Rambler had on board several hundred barrels of whiskey, and the Delphine had just received about twenty tons freight from New Orleans for Cincinnati.

The engines, greatly damaged, will be saved. The cargoes have been entirely lost. Passengers had barely time to make their escape, leaving baggage, clothing and money on board. There were about twelve steamboats lying in port at the time, and it was with difficulty those on fire were separated from the others.

GIRARD COLLEGE. The corner stone of this splendid estab [illegible] of orphans, ac- of the late *Stephen Girard*—(who set aside two millions of dollars for that purpose), was laid on the 4th of July, in the presence of a great assembly of persons, with appropriate ceremonies, and an eloquent address by *Nicholas Biddle*, esq. chairman of the board of trustees.

A GOOD SIGN. The Charleston Courier of the 29th ult. says: "Yesterday being the anniversary of the battle of fort Moultrie, was celebrated by the firing of a national salute at day light, from the citadel, and by a detachment from the regiment of artillery. Another national salute was fired, at meridian, from fort Moultrie. The *Star Spangled Banner* was seen waiving over a marquee in front of the citadel. We hail it as a favorable augury, as an evidence of returning patriotism."

STOCK GAMBLING. There have been large operations in the stock of the bank of the United States at New York, within a few days past, supposed to amount to a million of dollars—and there was a great pressure on the money market. Among other things, it was *said* that the president's hasty return to Washington had some connexion with a speedy removal of the United States' deposites! These are not large enough (even if removed), to have any material effect on the business or state of the bank—at present!

In consequence of the demand for money, the stock fell one per cent. on the 3d inst. at the shops of the jobbers in New York.

THE U. S. BANK, declared, on the 1st, a dividend upon its stock, for six months ending on that day, of three and a half per cent.

WOOL. From the Hampshire Gazette, of July 3—published at Northampton, Massachusetts—

Agents from the manufacturers of Webster and other towns have recently visited this county and Berkshire, and purchased large quantities of wool in Worthington, Peru, Hinsdale, Windsor, &c. Many loads of wool passed through this place last week. We are informed that the prices given range from 47 to 70 cents, and the quality of the wool, from half blood to full blood and Saxony fleeces. We have heard of only two lots that brought 70 cents. What is called full blood merino brought from 55 to 65 cents; much of it was sold from 58 to 60 cents. Such is the information we have received; it may not be entirely correct.

A NOVEL CASE. *Cheng* and *Yang*, the Siamese twins, have been tried in Trumbull county, Ohio, for an assault and battery committed on an old and respectable citizen. The defendants plead guilty, and were *each* fined five dollars and costs.

WATER. The following interesting article is from the New York Gazette.

Mr. Holt. This enterprising individual, having for the last six months experienced in his mammoth house, all that he could wish by way of patronage, is now likely to realize his wishes in procuring a supply of pure water, not only for his own establishment, but for the lower part of the city. Late on Saturday afternoon, his drill, having passed through 510 feet of rock, the surface of which was 130 feet below the ground, (making a total depth of 640 feet), sunk suddenly into a depth of water of 2 feet. If he proceeds no farther all his wishes and expectations will be satisfied.

NULLIFICATION. A meeting of the state rights party was recently held in Charleston, S. C. on the occasion of the death of a distinguished member, the late R. I. Turnbull. The hon. C. J. Colcock, after paying a tribute of regard to the memory of his friend, concluded with the following remarks:

"Let me seize on this occasion to say to you that another contest is at hand, and your opponents in full array: you will soon be again called to the field—and all that you have achieved must be done again. The war against the liberties of man is becoming more and more desperate and furious—and the friends of freedom must exert themselves, or we sink forever into the gloom of despotism."

[With this flourish about the "liberties of man," &c. we hope that Mr. C. does not allude to the *dark* colored matter about which some seem so anxious to "kick up a fight."]

MESSRS. RIVES AND GILMER. Because of the public character of these gentlemen, perhaps, we ought briefly to notice an unhappy incident which took place at Charlottesville, Virginia, a few days ago. Mr. *Senator Rives* and *Thomas W. Gilmer*, esq. had been old friends—they differed about nullification, and the principles of the president's proclamation—Mr. Rives supporting, and Mr. Gilmer opposing the latter. They unfortunately met, and, after some conversation, Mr. Gilmer inflicted "*the lieutenant Randolph outrage*"—or seized the nose of Mr. Rives, and afterwards struck him. The latter promptly made battle, but had rather the worst of it, being the weaker man.

GOOD NATURED REMARK AND REPLY! The "Pennsylvanian" says—"The *New Hampshire Patriot* persists in asserting that we are corrupted by the United States bank. Is the Patriot a fool or a fiend?"

[illegible] "We have never said [illegible] States bank, and we much doubt whether that editor's political principles *are not past the process of corruption.*"

WOOD-CHOPPING SENATORS! Speaking of Mr. *Webster*, the Cincinnati Gazette says—This gentleman proceeded from Chillicothe to Circleville on Monday, June 24, and from there to Lancaster on Tuesday. We subjoin an anecdote of the journey from Chillicothe to Circleville, as related in the Circleville Herald.

As Messrs. *Webster* and *Ewing* were wending their way to Circleville, when about seven miles from the town, their passage was intercepted by a tree, which had recently fallen across the road, and which an honest yeoman was leisurely cutting out. They surveyed the premises, to see how the difficulty might be overcome. Our knight of the axe, not knowing either of the distinguished senators congratulated himself on the timely arrival of two such hale and able bodied men to his assistance; and very frankly advised them, as the best means of escaping the difficulty, to get down from their carriage, and aid him in the removal of the obstruction. Pleased with the republican plainness of the suggestion, and finding the man's strength inadequate to the task in hand, they followed his advice. Mr. Ewing first took the axe, and wielded it with effect as he does his arguments in the senate and at the bar. He was relieved by Mr. Webster, who was less familiar with chopping logs from the road, than with removing the obstructions of chop logic from the wheels of government. His efforts were so labored and ineffectual, as to attract the notice of the woodsman, who declared to him, "you are not doing your best now, sir!—you must be *playing the possum!* You don't bend your back enough, sir." The tree cut off and the way cleared, our travellers resumed their journey—and left the countryman blessing his stars that they had been directed that way, (which was off the main road,) at that propitious hour.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD. *Results.*—170 passengers per day has been the average.

It has not been out of use a single day.

Only one fatal accident has occurred in 19 months.

The fare by coaches used to be double of what it is by rail road cars.

The time of going betwen the towns reduced from 4 to 1½ hours.

A regiment of soldiers has been taken over the road in two hours.

The locomotives travel *safely in the dark!*

Goods average about 10s. per ton for carriage. On the canals they pay 15.

The Manchester cotton manufactures save $100,000 per annum, in the carriage of cotton alone.

A great deal of land along the line has been let for gardens, at increased rents.

There is much way-travel.

The mails are carried at two-thirds of the old prices.

"A MIGHTY FLOOD." The late advices from Arkansas (says the National Intelligencer) bring distressing accounts of a flood in the river of that name, the river having risen three feet higher than ever before remembered. The consequence is, that the plantations are deluged all along the river, and not only the entire crops swept off, but even the land itself, in some instances, washed away. The roads were flooded on all the levels, and travelling consequently entirely suspended. Many lives, also, it was feared, had been lost. One or two bodies were said to have been discovered in the torrent of the river, passing Littl e

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Rock. The following particular incident gives one a fearful glimpse of the awful reality of the disaster:

Little Rock, June 19.

The steamboat Arkansas, in coming up on Friday last, was beckoned to by a female, who appeared to be in a tree top near the shore, about 20 miles below this place. The current being very strong, it was some time before the boat could be rounded to with safety, during which the woman was lost sight of; and when they again came in sight of the place where she stood, she had disappeared. It is supposed she was drowned, as the banks appeared to be too much inundated for her to have retreated into the woods. [*Gazette*.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT—*at Brussels*. On the rail road between Phillippeville and Charleroi a serious accident has occurred in consequence of a train of carriages, containing upwards of 50 passengers, having been imprudently detached from the locomotive engine employed in towing them up a considerable acclivity. A stone had been placed behind the wheel of one of the carriages of the train for the purpose of impeding their descent, and this stone having by some accident been removed, the whole train was set suddenly in motion, and by the force of its own gravity was carried over a precipice eight or nine yards in depth. Three of the passengers were killed on the spot, and a great many others were wounded more or less dangerously. No fault, however, is ascribable either to the engineer, M. Cochaux, or his machinery, which is said to do [illegible] inventor, and to be such [illegible] the arrange[illegible] proposed rail road, which, when completed, is to establish an easy and rapid communication between the Scheldt and the Rhine.

RAILWAY EXPERIMENT. An experiment of very great importance to railways has been tried with much success upon the railway of the Lowe, the construction of which was under the direction of Messrs. Mellett & Henry. A locomotive engine manufactured by Messrs. Fenton, Murray and Jackson, of Leeds, employed upon this railway for the transport of goods, has travelled with a weight of 15,000 kilogrammes, or fourteen tons nearly, including the weight of the engine, tender, water and fuel, *and has surmounted an inclined plane of a rise of* 4½ *in* 100, with a velocity the more surprising, as the pressure of the steam did not amount to more than 38 pounds upon the square inch. The inclined plane is 2,184 yards nearly in length, and the engine ascended it in six minutes, and descended it immediately with great ease and in perfect security by regulating the velocity of the descent. The power of the engine was only applied to one pair of wheels, and they did not slip round in the least. This experiment has far surpassed any which has come to our knowledge, and which has been made up to this day; for the experiment attended with the best results which have been tried in England, is that upon the inclined plane in the tunnel at Liverpool, the rise of which is only one in fifty, that is to say, four ninths of the rise of the inclined plane at Bernard, where the trial took place. Up to the present time it has been thought that the maximum rise of an inclined plane upon which an engine could possibly travel ought to be ten millimetres in one metre, that is, one in one hundred, or at most fourteen millimetres in one metre, that is, one in seventy-eight! The above trial, however, increases much this maximum. The inconveniences arising from the employment of stationary engines will be completely done away with, should they give place to locomotive engines, since the train of diligences can, through the mechanical agency of the latter, overcome the inclined planes.

[*From Le Noveau Journal de Paris et des Departmens.*

CANADIAN CANALS. *Welland canal.* The first vessel entered the Welland canal, at Port Colborne, up lake Erie, on the 20th May, and in nine days after the collector reported thirty-eight schooners having passed through the new route without impediment. The canal is in full and effectual operation, and much more business doing upon it than was anticipated by its best friends. The American steamboat *Persecerance* runs daily from Buffalo to the Chippewa, and on Friday afternoon entered the canal by the locks at Port Robinson, proceeded across the aqueduct over the Chippewa, and through the new route over the Gravelly Bay, (Port Colborne) and thence shot across to Buffalo! The harbor at Port Colborne is pronounced by all the masters of schooners, as the very best on lake Erie, and the steamboats will in future land all passengers and light goods at Port Colborne, to be brought by the packet boats to Port Robinson (11 miles) and there by coaches to the falls (6 miles) or to St. Catharine's or Niagara, saving thereby 30 miles in lieu of coming round by fort Erie. [*Kingston Chronicle*.

Rideau canal. We have at last the pleasure to announce the opening of this important line of communication. The new steamboat *Enterprise*, built at Perth, after passing through the Tay canal into the Rideau, to reach this port yesterday, where she awaits the arrival, from Oswego, of her engine—manufactured at Syracuse. We had this interesting evidence of the resources of a region of country, but a few years ago a pathless wilderness.

BRITISH DUTY ON COTTON—*official, from the Globe*. The following bill, communicated to this government by the charge d'affaires of the United States in Great Britain, received the royal assent on the 17th May last, and has accordingly become a law of the relam.

A bill to reduce the duty payable on cotton wool imported into the United Kingdom.

Whereas an act was passed in the first and second year of the reign of his present majesty, entitled "an act to discontinue or alter the duties of customs upon coals, slates, cotton wool, barilla and wax:" *And whereas*, it is expedient to reduce the duty on cotton wool thereby imposed, be it therefore enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, there shall be raised, levied, collected and paid, for and upon every hundred weight of cotton wool, the produce of any foreign country, or imported from any foreign country, a duty of two shillings and eleven pence, in lieu of the duty of five shillings and ten pence imposed by the said act.

And be it further enacted, That the said duty shall be raised, levied, collected, paid and appropriated, in like manner as if the same had been imposed by an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late majesty, king George the fourth, entitled, "an act for granting duties on customs."

And be it further enacted, That this act may be amended, altered or repealed by any act to be passed in the present [illegible] of parliament.

BOSTON. *Fires during the last six months*—It will be seen by the annexed statement of fires in the city and vicinity, during the last six months, that the fire department have had a busy season, whatever others may think to the contrary. In the city the number of fires during the six months ending June 30, 1833, was 42; and out of the city, at which the Boston fire department turned out 12; false alarms 21—making in all, 75 turns out. The loss in the city was $40,050, of which $21,760 was insured; the loss out of the city, was $30,700, of which only $3,000, was insured. Loss in all $70,750; insurance $23,760. During the twelve months of 1832, there were only 50 fires in the city; 18 out, at which the department turned out; and 60 false alarms. Loss in the city, $61,863 34, of which $24,078 34 was insured; out of the city, $25,650, of which $12,300 was insured. Loss in all $87,513 34; insurance $36,378 34. From this it appears that there were only 14 more actual fires in 1832, than in half of the present year; and that the amount of damage was only $16,763 more in 1832 than in half the present year.

[*Patriot*.

SEA SERPENT AGAIN. The schr. Charles, of Provincetown, Jacob Cook, master, James M Needham, mate, arrived here this morning, reports that yesterday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, when about one and a half miles east of Nahant, he heard a tremendous rush of water, and on looking out, saw at about 300 yards distance, an immense serpent, lying in the shape of a hoop. The circle was large enough for his schooner to lie in. It suddenly stretched itself out and appeared to be 60 or 70 feet in length, resembling a string of casks. All hands had a distinct view of it for "nearly an hour." Capt. Cook had a good glass, and could plainly distinguish the line of the serpent, with its "humps and hollows."

Captain Cook has always been an unbeliever in the sea serpent story. He has followed the sea for twenty years—been a number of whaling voyages, and never saw any thing similar before. He says that had he been fitted for a whaling voyage, he would not have hesitated to have got out his boats and harpooned him. He was within gun shot, but unfortunately had no fire arms on board. [*Boston Transcript*.

It would seem that not one, but three or four veritable sea serpents have made their appearance off Nahant. The following account of them is from the Portland Advertiser of the 6th instant. The steamboat will now doubtless make her trips with crowded decks:

The sea serpents and the steam boat. The steamer Connecticut arrived this morning later than usual, having been employed for about an hour in chasing a shoal of sea serpents. About six o'clock last evening, a schooner off Nahant, hailed the Connecticut, and told captain Porter that if he would look out, he might see the sea serpent, for "he bore east of Nahant." The Connecticut steered accordingly, and very soon, not one sea serpent alone, but three, some say four, appeared in sight. All the passengers saw these monsters of the deep with their own eyes, distinctly and clearly.

One of the passengers who had a good view, says, that one of the serpents was one hundred feet in length—with a head partly in the form of a snake, and partly in the form of a pickrel. Some say this largest serpent, was yet longer. Another of the serpents was judged to be about 90 feet long. One threw his body out of water about 50 feet in a spiral undulatory motion, which formed at times upon a calm sea, a beautiful dark arch. During a portion of this time, one of the serpents was thought to be distant about 28 rods. And before and after his near approach, they could be seen for some time with a glass. The serpents seemed to enjoy the sport, and played around the boat for some time, perhaps they took it for another "*sarpent*" in or on the deep—and were seeking an introduction.

Of all these facts, we are informed by many persons, verbally by one, upon whom we can rely—and who has hitherto been credulous enough. We do not, we cannot doubt the testimony

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of so many persons, in a steamboat upon a quiet sea—with the power of stopping and following the objects of their curiosity whithersoever they pleased.

From the Boston Post of Monday.

The sea serpent, in verity. Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city:

"*Portland, July* 6.

"*Dear sir*—I arrived in safety this morning, at 8, having passed an hour or more yesterday afternoon among a shoal of *sea serpents*, *three* of which, measuring from 80 or 90 to 120 or 130 feet, I distinctly saw with the naked eye, and afterwards carefully examined through a glass. They were lying full length on the water, occasionally lifting their heads four or five feet above the surface and showing twenty or thirty bunches, or snake-like undulations, at a time. Their heads bore a resemblance to the pickerel's, and the crease of their mouths, marking the division of the jaws, was like that of a common snake. The engine of the boat was stopped, and for three quarters of an hour we had a cool and deliberate view of these monsters. Such ill looking objects I never beheld."

☞Since the above was received, we have conversed with several people who came up in the Connecticut yesterday, and they all state that they saw, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a little below Nahant, three or four of the serpents, one of which [illegible]

RHODE ISLAND. It appears by the Providence Journal [illegible] the Rhode Island legislature in acting upon an anti-masonic memorial praying that "the masonic corporations should be cited to appear and shew cause why their charters should not be declared void," have passed a resolution calling upon masonic bodies—not to shew cause why their charters should not be declared void, as has been erroneously stated in some of the Boston papers but—"to appear at the next session and shew cause why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted; or, in other words, to shew cause why they should not be called upon to defend their charters."

EXTENSIVE LEASE. Gen. Leonard P. Crary, of Buffalo, has taken the lease of a lot of land 94 feet front and 118 deep, immediately south of the Eagle tavern on Main street, in that town, for a period of 999 years, at a yearly rent of $600. It is the condition of the lease that a block of brick buildings is to be erected covering the front, of at least three stories high. Gen. Crary has been offered $1,200 for his bargain. We mention this as an estimate of the value of real estate in the business parts of the city. [*Buffalo Jour.*

[At the commencement of the war in 1812—23 years ago—Buffalo was a spot in the wilderness, and seemingly almost without the pale of civilized life. The lease of the lot above mentioned will shew what it is now, and what it is expected to be. It *must* become a great city. Its location is one of the most commanding in the United States. It is at the foot of the open navigation of our inland seas, and the terminating point of the great Erie canal.]

MR. BERRIEN. A public dinner was given to this gentleman at Forsyth, Georgia, on the 20th ult. at which from 500 to 600 persons were present. On being toasted, he addressed the meeting—but we have not seen a report of his speech. He concluded by offering the following sentiment:

The perpetuation of the union and the sovereignty of the states of the confederacy—the one perfect, according to the spirit of the constitution—the other efficient to resist every violation of it. Save us from alarmists, consolidationists and office hunters; and the problem which reconciles federal union with state sovereignty, though difficult of solution, may yet be solved.

The following were among the regular toasts, and the character and spirit of the dinner party may be gathered from them.

The federal constitution—a covenant of union between free and sovereign states, each of which in virtue of its sovereignty, is possessed of the right of preventing, within its limits, all exercises of power not stipulated by that covenant; and each of which ceases to be free in precise proportion as it succumbs to federal arrogation of undelegated power.

The right of state interposition against federal encroachments—it is the great paramount conservative right, without which all the other rights of the states are merely precarious, and held at the will of the federal head. In proportion to its transcendant importance, ought we to be at once firm in maintaining it, and discreet in putting it in exercise.

The force bill—an act of legislation by which our confederate government has assumed to put the sovereign states composing the confederacy on the same footing, subject to be dealt with in the same manner, as bands of insurgents and outlaws. An outrage which, unless rebuked and repaired by the stern indignation of a free people, must end, in the long run, in consigning the country to consolidation and ruin.

THE COAL TRADE. The western part of Philadelphia, bordering on the Schuylkill, now has a considerable population, and much business. It is probable that the value of lands and lots has been increased several millions of dollars, in western Philadelphia, because of the coal trade; and the bustle which it causes may be partly esteemed from what follows:

The floating bridge at Gray's ferry, [over the Schuylkill] was opened in the year 1816 six hundred times in the whole year. In the month of June, 1833, it was opened *three thousand two hundred times!* Surely it is time that the river was free—that the bridge was bought by the state, and that a steamboat was kept for passengers, as in the Delaware. Many hundred of eastern vessels now come direct to the river Schuylkill, laden with lumber, with plaster of Paris, and with fish, whence they depart with cargoes of anthracite coal.

[Three thousand two hundred times in a *month*, against six hundred times in a *year!*—and this increased trade on the Schuylkill has not diminished that on the Delaware front, but added to it—as any new *creations* of business must needs do.]

FLORIDA. The bank of Florida has, we understand, (says the Apalachicola Advertiser), been purchased by the Central bank of Florida. The business of both is now blended, and will be hereafter conducted by the last named institution, at the banking house of the former, in Tallahassee.

Col. *White* is re-elected to congress, beating gen. *Call* by a considerable majority.

THE CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS. The inhabitants are still suffering for the want of food—and many more have died. It is estimated that more then thirty thousand have perished by famine! The "mother country" affords no relief.

[illegible]!" A foreign journal relates the following strange story, at the same time vouching for its authenticity: "A short time ago, the king of Naples requested the young queen (a daughter of the late king of Sardinia) to sit down to the piano, at a little court *soiree*. The queen at first declined, but at the king's urgent solicitation, she at length consented. Just as she was about to seat herself at the instrument, the king drew back her chair, and the queen fell. On rising she reproached his majesty for this ill-mannered joke, observing that she thought she had married a king, but that she had only married a *lazzarone*. The king's *reposta* was conveyed in two smart *soufflets*. In consequence of this conjugal misunderstanding, an exchange of couriers has taken place between the courts of Naples and Sardinia. The result has not yet transpired."

A DUEL was lately fought with *muskets*, near New Orleans—the result of which is thus given—

The one to whom it proved fatal (and who was the challenged, and, it would seem, the aggrieved party) was a highly respectable young gentleman, formerly a resident of New York. The letter adds that the other party was informed by the surgeons that he must submit to amputation in *both limbs* as his only chance of recovery; but that choosing death in preference, he had been attacked with lockjaw, and was expected to survive but a few hours.

CHURCH COURTESY. The following communication addressed to the Boston Atlas, has been sent to us with an implied request for its republication. If the rebuke is without foundation, the sarcasm will be unfelt.

"The occupiers of pew No. 56, (middle aisle), in the rev. Dr. Lyell's church, Anthony st. are informed, that if they ever go to Christ church, in the city of Savannah, Georgia, and take seats in No. 58, they will not be turned out thereof, as myself and family were on the morning of the 9th inst."

Mr. Editor:—The above notice is taken from the New York Enquirer. If the fact be, as above stated, (and I have no doubt of it, having experienced a little of the same politeness), it deserves a public notice, and I wish to add the following:

If any gentleman occupying the pews in the middle aisle of St. Thomas's church, Broadway, New York, from the entrance to the twelfth pew, ever enters St. Paul's church, Boston, he will find no locks on the pew doors; and further, he will find that we do not allow strangers, with ladies, to stand in the aisles more than ten minutes, and that we do not suffer them to leave the church without offering them seats, particularly when the pews are but half filled. [*Com. Adv.*

GALLIPAGOS ISLANDS. An establishment has lately been made on Charles island, one of the Gallipagos group, under authority of the government of Ecuador, at which whale ships and others will be furnished with supplies. The colony consists of about 200 persons—and Joseph Villamil, a native of New Orleans, though long resident abroad, is the governor. The establishment is called Floriana.

FRENCH ROUGING. Dr. Franklin, in one of his familiar letters, dated in 1767, said—"As soon as we left Abbeville, the swarthiness returned. I speak generally; for there are some fair women at Paris, who, I think, are not whitened by art. As to rouge, they don't pretend to imitate nature in laying it on. There is no gradual diminution of the colour, from the full bloom in the middle of the cheek to the faint tint near the sides, nor does

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it show itself differently in different faces. I have not had the honor of being at any lady's toilette to see how it is laid on, but I fancy I can tell you how it is or may be done. Cut a hole of three inches in diameter in a piece of paper; place it on the side of your face in such a manner as that the top of the hole may be just under the eye; then, with a brush dipped in the color, paint face and paper together; so when the paper is taken off, there will remain a round patch of red exactly the form of the hole. This is the mode, from the actresses on the stage upwards through all ranks of ladies, to the princesses of the blood."

THE TRAITOR ARNOLD. At the close of the revolutionary war, Arnold, the traitor, accompanied the royal army to England. The contempt that followed him through life, says an elegant writer, is illustrated by the speech of Lauderdale, who, perceiving Arnold on the right hand of the king and near his person, as he addressed his parliament, declared on his return to the commons, that however gracious the language he had heard from the throne, his indignation could not but be highly excited at beholding as he had done, *his majesty supported by a traitor.* And on another occasion, lord Surry, rising to speak in the house of commons, and perceiving Arnold in the gallery, sat down with precipitation, exclaiming, "*I will not speak while that man*," pointing to him "*is in the house.*" This miserable outcast died in London, June 13, 1801. [*Boston Atlas.*

COTTON SEED OIL. A correspondent of the New York Courier gives the following account of this oil: It is as limpid as water, I have seen it burn, and no one can discover a difference between it and the best lard winter strained oil; for machinery, it cannot but be superior to olive oil, being perfectly free from glutinous particles; as a paint oil it has properties beyond the common linseed, the oil cake is more nutritious for cattle than linseed oil cake, and the sediment makes the *best of printing ink.*

FLOUR INSPECTIONS. The "Alexandria Gazette" gives us the following account of the operations in flour, in that city, during the past year:

Stock of flour remaining on hand July 1st, 1832,		*bbls.*	4,241
Quantity inspected during the year ending June 30th, 1833,			137,006
			141,247
Exported during the year:			
Coastwise	65,692	116,407	
Foreign	50,715		
*Baked in town and consumed in town and the neighborhood,		18,340	
			134,747
Estimated stock remaining on hand June 30th, 1833,			6,500

SLAVES IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES. *From the Kingston (Jamaica) Courant.* Let us just suppose that the omnipotence of parliament is to be brought into play, and that a bill will pass the imperial legislature, declaring our slaves free—how are its enactments to be carried into effect in the W. Indies? We would say the thing is impossible, and the effect might be most disastrous. The West India merchants, we are satisfied, would shut their stores, the planters their mill houses, and the business of the country would be at a stand, and the slaves themselves left, at a moment's warning, without the means of existence, and all this to gratify the feelings of a few fanatics in the mother country. It is not necessary for us to point out what would be the consequences of such measures. The West India merchants, whose property has been embarked in the soil, on the security of slaves, will be sacrificed, and English annuities will be involved in the general ruin. As we shall have no crops to ship, we shall not require, neither shall we be able to afford, the means of existence to the artisans of Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, or Glasgow. We shall require no supplies of osnaburghs from Dundee, or pennistons from Halifax; and, in every view we can take of the case, we see nothing but ruin staring the mother country and colonists in the face; and woe be to the former when the British islands of the West India Archipelago, are severed from the parent state.

BRIEF NOTICES.

At the silver mine of Konigsberg, a wonderful gallery has been pierced through the side of the mountain at the depth of 600 feet, through which the ore is now transported, instead of being hoisted to the top. Its length is 6,000 feet, and it occupied 23 years in its completion. The process was most tedious, being entirely by calcination and hammering, which brought the rock off in flakes. Only two men could work at a time; it was commenced both internally and externally, and it is much to their credit that upon meeting there were only two or three feet difference in the level, and none in the direction. It is from six to seven feet wide, and from ten to fifteen high.

*20,000 is usually estimated for the consumption; the reduction we attribute to the effects of the cholera last fall.

A coachman in England was lately kissing his favorite horse, when the animal, wishing to return his fondness tenfold, bit off his nose and swallowed it—kissing goes by favor.

Prince Czartoryski, a Polish exile in London, is reported to have once had an income of £70,000 per annum, all of which he lost in defence of his country—his wife died of grief, and his children had been shot one by one in battle.

Among the recent deaths at Boston, we notice that of Mr. Richard Taylor, of Yarmouth, at the age of 92. While at dinner, in a hotel, he took a piece of meat in his mouth, which in the attempt to swallow choaked him, and he died in 10 minutes.

There is a mother and four of her daughters resident in the town of Northampton, Mass. who have been collectively married seventeen times. The mother and one of the daughters, each four times—the three other daughters three times each.

It may be mentioned as a rarity, that several highway robberies have been lately committed on the Cove mountain, near McConnellstown, Pennsylvania. Many persons had turned out to scour the country, but the rogues were not yet caught.

The British government has established an agency at Liverpool to give gratuitous assistance to persons repairing to that port with the design of emigrating.

About 140 emigrants have arrived at Little Rock, Arkansas, direct from Germany. They are accompanied by baron de Coentge and count Grolmnn, who appear to be their leaders.

A rattlesnake was lately killed near Fort Smith's bridge—his weight is not stated. He carried *fifty-four* rattles, and a button (the terminating rattle) measuring 12 inches in length.

Figs, of the first quality, are grown at Mobile.

Com. Chauncy, transferred from the navy yard at Brooklyn to the board of navy commissioners at Washington, was complimented with a public dinner by the officers on the Brooklyn station.

The Delaware 74, being new coppered, &c. was taken out of the dry dock, at Gosport, on the 1st instant. Every thing has "worked" admirably.

A steamboat is now plying on Lake Winnipiseogee, and making regular trips between Alton Bay to Centre Harbor. This beautiful lake is in New Hampshire, at a medium length of 20, and breath of 8 miles, but very irregular in its form, and abounding with islands.

A few tons of Tioga (bituminous) coal have been brought to New York. The coal fields are inexhaustible, and large supplies are soon expected via the Chemung and Erie canals.

More than one hundred thousand tons of coal have already descended the Schuylkill and arrived at Philadelphia, in the present season, in 2,316 boats!

The "Camden and Amboy rail road and transportation and the Delaware and Raritan canal companies," paid to the treasurer of New Jersey, a few days ago, the sum of $15,000 for the first 6 months running passengers, &c. via said rail road, being the half yearly payment of the $30,000 stipulated by said companies to be paid to the state of New Jersey, for privileges granted. [*Emp.*

It is stated in the Doylestown Democrat, that one day last week, ninety six boats passed through one of the locks of the Delaware canal, in that county.

The latest statement of the Moravian brethren makes the whole number of their sect, dispersed over the globe, to consist of no more than 16,000 members. Notwithstanding this, they maintain 127 missions for conversion of the heathen, at an annual expense of 60,000 dollars.

Some days ago a haul was made in Great Egg Harbour bay, near Bearsley's point, Cape May, at which 218 drum fish were caught, their entire weight being from 8 to 9,000 pounds. This is said to be the largest haul of this description of fish ever made in that bay.

A stout, good looking black fellow, recently took passage, at Baltimore, in the steamboat Kentucky, for this city. Before the boat reached Chesapeake city, it was discovered that he belonged to a gentleman of Maryland, and was endeavoring to make his escape from the bonds of slavery. An effort was made by the captain to place him in confinement, but the slave with one bound sprang into the water, and swam vigorously towards the shore. A boat was lowered in pursuit, but before it reached him he sank, and rose no more. [*Philad. Gaz.*

Colonel Thayer has arrived in Boston from West Point. He comes (says the Daily Advertiser) to direct the construction of the fortifications for the defence of this harbor, involving an expenditure of rising $1,200,000. The completion of these works will add to the many obligations the country already owe him for his long and successful direction of the useful institution, the superintendance of which he has just resigned.

A trader in bees, during the last month, carried safely several boxes of hives from Kennebeck, in Maine, to Quebec. He travelled during the night, and set his bees out during the day to feed and continue their work, which they did with their usual activity and regularity.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

From London papers to the 31st May, inclusive.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The question concerning the renewal of the charter of the bank of England engages much attention. There were various rumors in circulation on the 31st of May, respecting the terms which have been agreed upon between the directors and the ministers. The Times gives the following outline as that which is entitled to the most attention:

1. A new charter for 10 years from the expiration of that now existing to be granted.

2. The old monopoly to continue, so far as regards the number of partners in private banks, which is not to exceed six, and joint stock banking companies, which are not allowed to be formed within 65 miles of London.

3. Bank of England notes to be declared a legal tender to any amount for the purpose of banking in the country, and gold only to be demanded for them either at the bank of England, or at the various branch establishments in the country.

4. A portion of the debt of the government to the bank amounting to £3,500,000, to be paid off.

5. The payment of the dividends and the management of the other public business to continue with the bank, but a deduction of £100,000 to be made from the remuneration at present assigned for that purpose.

6. Country bankers will be allowed to circulate bills of exchange, at present not permitted below £50, as low as £20, or, as some say, £10 only.

7. No legal rate of interest to be fixed on bills of exchange not [illegible] than three months to run.

[illegible] ment on the state of the bank issues, the quantity of bullion, &c. which will be published in the *Gazette* once a quarter, or oftener as the government may see fit.

London, May 31. The house of commons yesterday, on motion of Mr. Stanley, went into committee of the whole, on the subject of colonial slavery, and at one o'clock rose. On the question of reporting progress, lord Althorp stated that the further debate of the subject must take its chance on the — for this day, after the discussion of the bank charter.

The Times, in reference to this debate, remarks—We cannot omit to state the chief modifications which Mr. Stanley has introduced into his original resolutions. We always objected, be it remembered, to that part of his project which imposed upon the negro the necessity of paying for his own emancipation by appropriating the fruits of the one-fourth part of his toils rescued from his master during his apprenticeship for that purpose. The planters were equally averse to defray the interest and redeem the principal of a sum of money which was intended to indemnify them for being deprived of their former control of their slaves. The right honorable gentleman and the government have yielded to the arguments employed in behalf of the planter and the negro, and now propose to relieve both from the burthen which the former condition of the loan would impose. Who, therefore, is to bear the loss, or to pay the interest and liquidate the debt? The country? No; or at least not the country from its present revenue, or from a revenue unconnected with the colonies. The government propose for meeting the interest of this loan, to raise the duties on sugar from 24 shillings, the present rate to 27 shillings, which they were before 1830. The country, indeed, will still bear the expense, though the revenue will be raised on colonial produce. The question comes to be, whether the additional duty may not, by decreasing the consumption of sugar, neutralize the benefit of the loan to the planter. Indeed, we do not see why a tax which the public is obliged to pay, should be laid particularly on colonial produce, because it is devoted to a colonial object, if that duty would otherwise be impolitic when levied for the general purposes of the empire. But in whatever manner the loan is to be paid, we never had the least hope that it would be redeemed by the planters, and we always felt a strong repugnance that it should be redeemed by the negro.

As a consequence of this change of plan, an important addition will be made to the relief to be administered to the "apprenticed laborer," and we think an important improvement will be made in the project. The laborer will now be enabled to devote his fourth of spare time to his own benefit, and, if so minded, may employ the money accumulated by his wages to shorten his term of apprenticeship.

The West India slave owners, and the mortgagees of the West India property, have mustered in great strength in London, to express their disapprobation of the ministerial scheme of slave emancipation.

We understand, (says the "Sun"), that a deputation of five persons from the West India interest, waited on Mr. Stanley a few days ago, and that the discussion between them and the secretary for the colonies was of rather a violent character. Mr. Stanley is reported to have said, that the government had come to their resolution deliberately, and would adhere to it firmly. If we are to believe the rumor now current, however, there is no intention of passing the details of the ministerial measure during the present session, although the government may insist on establishing the principle. We give this, however, only as the rumor of the day.

In our last paper we mentioned the result of the coroner's inquest in the case of Robert Culley, the police man, killed at the riot at Spitalfields—the jury, the reader will recollect, brought in a verdict of justifiable homicide. This verdict was carried by certiorari into the court of king's bench, and after a long argument was quashed. On the same subject, a meeting of the people has been held, approbating the conduct of the jury. At this meeting, Mr. O'Connell remarked, "that he was so unfortunate as to be able to number thirty five years at the bar; and he should venture to say, (which he did without vanity), that in that time no man had had more experience in the criminal law than himself, and he could safely assert, that the verdict of the jury returned was the only one which an honest and conscientious jury could give on the evidence produced."

This case has produced a great deal of excitement.

The common council of London have voted a piece of plate, of the value of one hundred guineas, to each of the four medical officers attached to the London college of physicians, for their gratuitous services during the prevalence of the cholera in that capital last year.

Parliamentary returns have been just printed of the number of American and British ships entered inwards into the port of Liverpool from New York from the first of January, 1832, which present the following statement:—American ships 68, tonnage 35,403: British ships 23, tonnage 7,178. There were imported into Liverpool last year from the United States 682,038 bales of cotton, of which number 375,567 bales were imported in American, and 206,471 bales in British ships.

American stocks May 30. Pennsylvania 5 per cents. 1858, 107¼; 5 per cent. 1860, 108½. Ohio 6 per cent. 1850, 114; Louisiana state loan, 105 a 105½: do. Barings, 99½. Mississippi 6 [illegible]

A loan for the state of Alabama has recently been negotiated, to the amount of 3,500,000 dollars, bearing an interest at 5 per cent. from the 6th instant, a portion of which is about to be introduced into this market by Messrs. Thomas Wilson & Co. at the price of 96 per cent. One of the conditions of the contract is, that the loan shall not be paid off earlier than the year 1863. The price of 96 in London, at the present rate of exchange between the two countries, is equivalent to about 104 in New York, which forms, therefore, the real rate at which the loan is taken. The dividends will be made payable either in London or in New York, at the option of the holders of the stock. Besides Alabama, several other states of the American union, as New York, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Mississippi, Ohio and Virginia, have separate debts, and, so far as the prices are any criterion which the shares of them bear in this country, they all enjoy a considerable share of credit.

Tithes. Letter to the editor of the Wexford (Ireland) Independent.

"Facts have come to our knowledge, which convinces us that government will proceed immediately for the recovery of the tithes of 1831 in this country, and also, where practicable, in behalf of the parsons, for those of last year, (1832).

"In our county the crusade is continued without the slightest abatement, more especially in the remote districts, and the agents of the parsons, with their subordinates of high and low degree, are reaping a plentiful harvest in the shape of law costs, from the unfortunate beings subject to their unholy sway. The subjoined letter of a correspondent, residing at Tallow, in the west of the county of Waterford, will give a tolerable idea of affairs in that quarter:

"*To the editor of the Waterford Chronicle:*

"Dear sir—I am sorry to inform you that the persecution of the poor people, under the tithe system, all through the country, is truly deplorable, and if not put a stop to, there is no answering for the result. I will give you an instance that occurred here on Friday last. About 30 or 40 of the neighboring parishioners of Conna came to Mr. Conway's, agent to Mr. Devereux, of Stradballagh, and tendered him their tithes; but that gentleman refused to take the money unless he got two pounds costs from each, although the poor people were satisfied to go before a magistrate and make oath that they were never served with any order of law, directly or indirectly, either by attorney's letter or otherwise. I understood Mr. Devereux is a very humane man; perhaps, through the medium of your excellent journal this may meet his eye, and be the cause of putting a stop to such a system of oppression. I am, sir, with great respect, VERITAS."

"*Tallow, May* 19.

Yet Ireland, generally, is much more quiet than it has been for a long time—and it would seem that there is a growing disposition to relieve the oppressions of the people.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser. A great meeting was held on Monday, the 27th of May, at the city of London tavern, by persons interested in the West India colonies, to take into consideration the subject of negro emancipation, over which the earl of Harewood presided.

On assuming the chair, the noble earl alluded to his own situation as a West India proprietor, and said they were met to endeavor to save their property from spoliation and confiscation. He complained of the proposed law as being worse than a mere deprivation of the property they now possessed, and as being calculated to compel them to incur unproductive expense for twelve years to come. He contended that the clamor against slavery was factitious, and that the petitions were manufactured by a well organized agency in London, and sent down to the

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country for signatures, and in that manner found their way into parliament. He entered into detailed objections to the proposed measures.

Lord Combermere thought that if the proposed measure were allowed to pass by the government, it would inflict evils on the slaves, and ruin upon thousands, both in the colonies and in England.

Admiral Martyn said he was not a West India proprietor, but deplored the effect which the ministerial plan would have in diminishing the revenue and injuring the manufactures of Great Britain. He believed it would involve the loss of the colonies, and that would involve the loss of the navy.

Similar views of the subject were expressed by Mr. G. F. Young, M. P. lord Colville, Mr. Fitzgerald, M. P. Mr. Harman, sir Charles Price, sir M. S. Stewart, M. P. Mr. Bliss, earl St. Vincent, Mr. Malcolm, Mr. Irving, Mr. Colville, Mr. J. H. Palmer, Mr. Lewis, lord W. Poulet and Mr. G. Hibbert. The latter gentleman said that the measure, if carried, would inflict a death blow upon the colonial, commercial, naval and financial interests of the country. He was satisfied that if an inquest could be held upon the colonies by lords Vincent, Nelson, Gardiner, and other distinguished officers whom he had well known, the verdict would be, that the body came to its death by suicide during an interval of mental derangement. (Cheers and laughter.)

Eight resolutions were passed by the meeting in the course of its proceedings, strongly expressive of their conviction of the ruinous consequences, both to Great Britain and the colonies, that would result from adopting the plan which the ministers had proposed.

Marshal Soult has developed his plan for the reduction of the effective force of the French army, with a reserve. The effective force is to be fixed at 310,000 men, which, added to the reserve of 300,000, and the mobilised national guards, 273,000, will amount to a total of 883,000 men available in case of war.

The ministers seem to have only a slim majority in the chamber of deputies.

There was a report of a great riot among the colliers at Valenciennes—5,000 of whom had assembled and committed many excesses. A large body of troops had marched to restore order.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM, &c.

Embargo on Dutch vessels taken off.

At the court at St. James's, the 20th day of May, 1833, present, the king's most excellent majesty in council—It is this day ordered by his majesty in council, that his majesty's order in council of the 6th of November last, directing that no ships or vessels belonging to any of his majesty's subjects be permitted to clear out for any of the ports within the dominions of the king of the Netherlands until further orders; and that an embargo be laid upon all ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the king of the Netherlands which then were, or which should thereafter come into any of the ports, harbors or roads within any part of his majesty's dominions; and that the commanders of his majesty's ships of war should detain and bring into port all merchant ships and vessels bearing the flag of the Netherlands, be revoked, and the same is hereby revoked accordingly; and it is hereby further ordered, that the said embargo be taken off, and that all such ships and vessels be permitted to depart with their cargoes to their respective ports of destination; and the right hon. the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the lord warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions therein as to them may respectively appertain.

W. L. BATHURST.

Convention between his majesty and the king of the French on the one part, and the king of the Netherlands on the other part; together with an explanatory article thereunto annexed. Signed at London, May 21, 1833.—[TRANSLATION.]

Their majesties the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the king of the French, and the king of the Netherlands, grand duke of Luxemburg, being desirous of re-establishing the relations between them as they existed before the month of November, 1832, have for that purpose resolved to conclude a convention, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, viz:

[Here is recited the names and titles of the plenipotentiaries—who having exchanged their full powers, &c.]

Art. 1. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, their majesties the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the king of the French, will take off the embargo which they have placed upon the ships, vessels and goods belonging to the subjects of his majesty the king of the Netherlands; and all the vessels detained, together with their cargoes, shall be immediately released, and restored to their respective owners.

In like manner, his majesty the king of the Netherlands will revoke the measures taken in his states with respect to the English and French flags.

Art. 2. At the same period the Netherland troops, both of the royal navy and army, at present detained in France, shall return to the states of his majesty the king of the Netherlands with their arms, baggage, carriages, horses and other effects belonging either to the corps or to individuals.

Art. 3. So long as the relations between Holland and Belgium shall not be settled by a definitive treaty, his Netherland majesty engages not to recommence hostilities against Belgium, and to leave the navigation of the Scheldt entirely free.

Art. 4. Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present convention, the navigation of the Meuse shall be open to commerce; and until a definitive arrangement shall be made in this respect, it shall be subjected to the provisions of the convention signed at Mentz the 31st of March, 1831, for the navigation of the Rhine, so far as those provisions may be applicable to the said river.

The communications between the fortress of Mæstricht and the frontier of North Brabant, and between the said fortress and Germany, shall be free and without impediment.

Art. 5. The high contracting parties engage to occupy themselves, without delay, about the definitive treaty which is to fix the relations between the states of his majesty the king of the Netherlands, grand duke of Luxemburg, and Belgium. They will invite the courts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, to become parties thereto.

Art. 6. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London in ten days, or sooner if possible.

In witness thereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed their names, and affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1833.

(L. S.) PALMERSTON,
(L. S.) TALLEYRAND,
(L. S.) DEDEL.

Explanatory article.

It is agreed between the high contracting parties that the stipulation relative to the complete cessation of hostilities, contained in article 3 of the convention of this day, comprehends the grand duchy of L[illegible] provisionally occupied by the Belgian troops. It is moreover understood that until the conclusion of the definitive treaty, of which mention is made in the said article 3 of the convention of this day, the navigation of the Scheldt shall take place on the same footing as before the first of November, 1832.

The present explanatory article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted word for word in the convention of this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at the same time as those of the said convention.

In witness thereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1833.

(L. S.) PALMERSTON,
(L. S.) TALLEYRAND,
(L. S.) DEDEL.

Very serious disturbances have happened at Antwerp. The office and press of the Journal du Commerce have been destroyed by the populace, and the houses of other persons were attacked. The cause of these things is not distinctly stated.

SPAIN.

Reply of Don Carlos to the king's invitation to swear allegiance to his daughter at the approaching cortes.

My well beloved brother, &c.—This morning, at ten o'clock, Plazaola came to me to say that your minister at this court, Cordova, had requested to know when it would be convenient for me to receive a communication of a royal order. He was answered that twelve would be a fitting time for such a purpose. He returned a few minutes before one, and I immediately saw him. He presented me with an official paper which I read, and having done so, I said that my dignity and my character would not permit me to delay in stating that you were my king and my lord, and besides my brother, and always my much loved brother, further endeared by having shared in all your misfortunes.

You wish to know whether I intend, yes or no, to swear to your daughter, as princess of Asturias. Now, as far as wishes go, you will believe me, because you know me, when I say, that with all my heart would I take that oath, and that nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be the first to recognize your daughter, and to spare you any offence or possible inconvenience which my declining to do so might occasion. But my conscience and my honor do not permit it; I possess rights so legitimate, that I could not divest myself of them—rights which God gave me when it was his pleasure that I entered upon existence, and which God alone can take away, by transferring them to a male child of yours, which I desire so much, it may be even more than yourself do. Moreover, in this I am defending the justice of the rights of all those who are called after me, and therefore I feel myself called upon to transmit to you the subjoined declaration, which I have made with the greatest formality, and addressed to all the sovereigns, to whom I hope you will communicate it.

Adieu, my well beloved brother, and be assured that your welfare will always be the first object of the prayers of your affectionate brother, CARLOS.

"Declaration.

"I, Carlos Marias Isidoro de Borbon y Borbon, Infante of Spain, convinced of the legitimate rights which I possess to the crown of Spain, and assured that your majesty has no heir male to the same, do say, that neither my conscience nor my honor permit me to swear to, or recognize, any other than those rights, and this I solemnly declare. To the senor our king, his affectionate brother and faithful vassal,

"THE INFANTE DON CARLOS DE BORBON Y BORBON.

"In the palace of Ramalia, the 20th of April, 1833."

POLAND.

A Berlin article of May 14, says—"It seems that new fears are entertained respecting the maintenance of tranquillity in

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Poland. The Russian government has received information from Paris, that a conspiracy has been formed to make a fresh attempt at revolutionizing that country. It is even said that letters have been intercepted, in which a plot has been discovered against the life of the emperor Nicholas. This last report wants confirmation. The emperor Nicholas has postponed his journey abroad, because the affairs of the east require his presence at St. Petersburgh.

PORTUGAL.

Pedro seems to be on a good understanding with admiral Sartorius, and his naval force, generally—the wages of the sailors being nearly all paid. He had also received several parties of soldiers from France and England. His affairs are more promising of success than heretofore. Those of Miguel seem to be rapidly approaching a crisis.

Accounts from Paris mention that the ambassador of Don Pedro had an audience of M. Broglie, and it was reported that a loan of ten millions of francs were to be loaned to Don Pedro.

The troops at Oporto had become very anxious for battle. They are much annoyed by Miguel's batteries, and some of them, as well as of the inhabitants, killed. The fire was very heavy of shot and shells, and many houses were much injured.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The sultan has submitted to all the demands of Mehemet Ali, and his son, in the following order. The *manner* of it is laughable: but the "brother of the sun and moon" is not to be understood as granting any thing, except in his own good pleasure:

Order addressed to the viziers, mirimirans, mollahs, cadis, naibs, muisellims, vaivodes, ayams, notables and other functionaries of Anatolia:

"The assurance of fidelity and devotedness given me at length by the governor of Egypt, Mehemet Ali pacha, and his son, Ibrahim, having been acceptable to me, I have granted them my imperial benevolence. The governments of Crete and Egypt have been confirmed to Mehemet Ali, and in compliance with his earnest desire, I have granted to him the departments of Damascus, Tripoli, Syria, Seyde, Safed and Aleppo, the district of Jerusalem and Naploose, with the conducting of the pilgrims, and the command of Djidda. His son, Ibrahim Pacha, has acquired a new title to the Cheik-al-Haram of Mecca and the district of Djidda; I have also acquiesced in his demand of the department of Adana, with the title of mohassil. Following the equity, humanity and clemency with which God has endowed me, I order all persons in authority in the different parts of Anatolia to refrain from pursuing the notables and inhabitants, and to bury all past events in oblivion. You, on your part, will announce my generous intentions to all who are in authority under you; you will endeavor to assure the public mind on this subject, and you will endeavor to obtain prayers in favor of my august person from the people, whose welfare God has entrusted to my hands. It is in order to make you acquainted with these things that I have issued the present firman, in conformity with my hatti scheriff. You will, therefore, make known my sovereign will to all whom it may concern, and you will obtain their prayers in my favor. Be careful that you comply with it without molesting any person whomsoever, contrary to my supreme desires."

By the preceding cession, the satrap of Egypt is now a more potent monarch than the head of the faithful, who grants him his pardon, and promises him his clemency. He possesses not only the dominions whose resources have enabled him to extend his power, but the whole of Crete, which had been before granted him, and the Holy Land, together with the country and the ports of the Levant, from the limits of Asia Minor to the mouth of the Nile. He has thus obtained sea ports for his navy, a great accession of contiguous territory and population necessary for his permanent security, and a natural boundary, easily defended against foreign aggression.

There is a formidable insurrection in Bosnia.

The Russian fleet remains in the Bosphorus, and the Russian troops at Constantinople. The porte may have some trouble in getting them away.

WEST INDIES.

The following is a memorial of the planters of Jamaica. The words used are lofty:

"We claim from the general government, security from future interference with our slaves, either by orders in council, or any other mode not recognized by our laws.

"We claim that sectarian missionaries shall be left to the operation of those laws, which govern the other subjects of his majesty; and if those laws are insufficient to protect us from renewed insurrections, excited through their machinations, we be permitted to amend them.

"We ask for such alterations in the revenue acts as shall revive our prosperity, by restoring to the colonies some part of the income of their estates, which has now, and has long been, altogether swallowed up by the exactions of the mother country.

"If these reasonable demands are rejected, we call upon government to give us, without further hesitation or delay, an equitable compensation for these interests, which it had thought expedient to sacrifice for the supposed good of the empire.

"Should compensation also be refused, we finally and humbly require that the island of Jamaica be separated from the parent country, and that being absolved from her allegiance to the British crown, she be free either to assume independence, or to unite herself to some state by whom she will be cherished and protected, and not insulted and plundered."

From St. Vincent. A report having been circulated among the slaves of this island that they would be emancipated on the arrival of the vice governor—and that event having taken place without the expected result—alarming symptoms of insubordination had discovered themselves on two or three of the estates in the windward part of the island. The lieutenant governor had issued his proclamation, dispelling the delusion, and enjoining a strict and cheerful obedience to their masters.

LAW CASES.

Brief notices of decisions.

A case of considerable importance was tried in the circuit court of the United States, held in Raleigh, some time in the course of last week, justices Marshall and Potter presiding. The plaintiffs in the case claimed title under a grant from the state of North Carolina to William Cathcart, for 50,000 acres of land, bearing date in July, 1796, founded upon entries in the entry taker's office of Buncombe county, in 1795. The principle point involved was, whether the line known as Pickens' line, ascertained and marked in 1797, was the true boundary between the state of North Carolina and the Cherokee territory, as prescribed by the treaty of Holston in 1791, and confirmed by the treaty of Tellico in 1798. The land in dispute forms Buncombe county. It was contended by the plaintiffs that the Pickens line was erroneous; that the surveyor should have stopped at the 35th degree of north latitude, which is the boundary of North Carolina, according to the declaration of rights, and is about twelve miles south of the *reputed boundary* of the state, and that, in fact, the true boundary line required by the treaty of Holston had never been run. The jury were instructed by the court that the *reputed boundary of the state* (if such boundary existed, which was a matter of fact for their investigation) was to be regarded, and *not the parallel of latitude.* The jury found for the defendant, and it is supposed that the case will be taken by writ of error to the supreme court of the United States.

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In the district court of the United States, now sitting, a suit has just been tried, brought by the United States against John Helberstadt, for removing an empty cask having the custom house marks and numbers upon it, before the same had been obliterated. The jury found a verdict that the defendant did remove the cask before the marks were effaced. A point of law was asserted on his part, that the removal contemplated, was that by persons who *sold* or disposed of such casks, not those who *purchased* them. This point, we presume, will receive the formal decision of the court. It is certainly of great importance to the community, that the custom of using these empty casks, before the marks have been erased, should be put a stop to, and such we believe will be the effect of this verdict. The penalty is *one hundred dollars* for the removal of each cask.

[*Philadelphia Gazette.*

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Important trial. A gentleman just arrived from Bangor (Me.) has given us the particulars of a case of recent occurrence there, which is said to have excited considerable sensation. An unlicensed grog dealer, named Treadwell, keeping a shop at what is called the Point, with the assistance of an understrapper, named Woodward, undertook, on Tuesday last, to furnish an Irishman with *as much wine as he could drink for twenty-five cents.* The Irishman drank a pint of stuff which was drawn for him as "port wine," and walked off. In about half an hour he returned and drank two pints more. The result was death. Woodward was apprehended, on complaint of the coroner, who held an inquest over the body. On Friday last he was examined, and required to recognize in the sum of $550, for his appearance at the next (June) term of the supreme judicial court for trial, on the charge of *manslaughter.* [*Boston Journal.*

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CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. *From the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth. United States vs. Jones.* The jury found the prisoner guilty of the charge alleged against him, of robbing the mail. On Friday (the 15th June) the criminal was brought into court, and the sentence of the law pronounced upon him by his honor judge McLean. He was sentenced to *twelve years* imprisonment in the penitentiary of this state. After the sentence was pronounced, the prisoner requested the liberty of making a statement of the truth of the case, in which he was indulged by the court. He then, in a very solemn and emphatic manner, denied having made use of any improper means to obtain possession of the checks, and asserted that he knew witnesses who could have testified to material facts tending to establish his innocence, but which witnesses, he believed, were induced to absent themselves by the machinations of his enemies. He spoke of being the victim of a gang of cut-throats, horse thieves and counterfeiters, who had combined against him, because he had endeavored to run them out of the country. The court informed him that all these matters were subjects for the consideration of the president upon an application for pardon, but were not suitable upon the present occasion. The prisoner in conclusion said, that he "hoped God might never soften the heart of the president, to grant him a pardon, if what he said was not true." He was excessively agitated—he groaned audibly, and wept most bitterly. Jones is a small man, with light blue eyes and remarkably bushy hair—his appearance is an uncommon one. At the time of his arrest he was a member elect to the legislature of this state, but resigned his office upon his indictment. He is a married man with a small family.

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There are no public alarm bells for fires in Boston, and resort is hence had to the church bells. Recently a fire broke out during the hours of divine service, and a fireman ascended the tower of King's chapel, corner of School and Tremont streets, and commenced ringing the mighty bell of that church. The sexton, by order of the vestry men, forcibly prevented further ringing, and a suit was brought against the sexton for assault and battery, with a view of testing the question of right—"judge Whitman ruled that, although the bells were private property, the members of the department and citizens have a *right to ring them in case of necessity*, that is when a building was actually on fire; and consequently, as vindictive damages were disclaimed by the prosecutor, he fined the defendant 50 cents and costs." Counsel for the defendant, C. P. Curtis, esq. for the prosecution, John C. Park, esq.

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From the Montreal Vindicator of June 28. A most extraordinary case came before the court of king's bench of this district, on Saturday last, the nature of which the following details will give some idea:

A young lady from Upper Canada, of the name of McMillan, about 16 years of age, was brought before the court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, at the instence of a man of the name of Kennedy. It appeared in testimony before the court, that this young man resided for a couple of years with the step father of the young lady in the capacity of clerk. That having had, in consequence, frequent opportunities of seeing and conversing with her, he persuaded her, for certain reasons, to elope with him. They escaped through a window from the second story of the house, by means of a ladder, during the night, and having embarked in a canoe, gained the opposite or American side of the St. Lawrence, and were married at Messena, by a magistrate.

In the mean time, the family having discovered their flight, the step-father and one of the uncles of the young lady followed the fugitives, whom they overtook about nine o'clock in the morning, two hours after the marriage ceremony had been performed. The young lady appeared very much affected, and seemed very glad to be rejoined by her friends, with whom she consented to return, when asked so to do, having declared that Romeo Kennedy had deceived her. Some time afterwards she was placed by her father, at her own request, in one of the nunneries of this city. Kennedy discovered her retreat, and by a writ of habeas corpus, had the young lady brought before the court. The judge having heard the parties by their attornies, and read the several affidavits on both sides, decided, that as Miss McMillan was not detained against her will, the writ of habeas corpus did not apply to her case—especially as she was at liberty to leave the convent when she pleased, and as she declared in her own affidavit before the court, that she was desirous not to be restored to Kennedy. The writ was discharged accordingly.

Miss McMillan belongs to a most respectable family, and the question excited a great deal of interest.

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SUPREME COURT. *Reported for the New York Commercial Advertiser. Alvah Beebe vs. Charles M. Livingston.* This was an action of false imprisonment, for the arrest of the plaintiff under the warrant issued by the defendant as speaker of the house of assembly, in pursuance of a resolution of the house, for an alleged contempt in writing a letter to one of the members, which it was adjudged amounted to an offer to bribe by the promise of stock in a pending bank application, &c. The defendant pleaded specially a justification under the resolution and warrant, to which the plaintiff demurred. The demurrer was brought on to argument, at the present July term, at Utica, and was argued by Mr. John A. Collier, counsel for plaintiff, and the attorney general, Mr. G. C. Bronson, for defendant. The plaintiff's counsel contended, among other things, that an attempt to bribe being an "infamous crime," within the statute definition, was not punishable in this summary mode, but that plaintiff was entitled to a trial by jury—and also that the plea was defective in not averring that the warrant issued *upon oath*—this fact appearing only in the *recital* of the resolution, which was set forth *in hac verba*—but the court gave judgment for the defendant, with leave to the plaintiff to withdraw the demurrer of reply on payment of costs.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

From the New York American.

Died, in the city of New York, on Saturday evening, June 1, *Oliver Wolcott*, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. The name of *Oliver Wolcott*, signed by the father of him whose death we now commemorate, to the Declaration of Independence, is associated in our historical annals with nought but illustrious deeds. The signer of the Declaration of Independence, and who was afterwards made a brigadier general on the field of battle at Saratoga—and subsequently to the peace was long governor of Connecticut—had in him who has now gone to join the heroic band of the revolution, a worthy son. While yet a boy, he marched as a volunteer in the hastily mustered forces that repelled the British marauders, who, during the revolutionary war, attacked Danbury, in Connecticut, and burnt Norwalk. His mother, with Spartan heroism, buckled on his knapsack, and placed the musket in his hands. His whole subsequent life proved that the virtues and patriotism of such parents were not degenerate in him. Educated for the bar, he had hardly entered upon his career, when the discerning eye of Washington selected him for comptroller of the treasury; in which office he remained till Alexander Hamilton retired from the post of secretary of the treasury, when the same unerring judgment promoted the comptroller to the head of the department, and made him secretary. This office Mr. Wolcott filled with unquestioned ability and integrity, during the residue of gen. Washington's administration, and the whole term of that of John Adams. He was one of the circuit judges appointed by Mr. Adams, under the judiciary act passed at the close of his administration, but which, ere it had well gone into effect, was repealed under Mr. Jefferson. Thus thrown out of public life, at the early age of forty, Mr. Wolcott removed to this city in 1800, and commenced business as a merchant. He was soon at the head of a flourishing house in the China trade, and was president of the Merchants' bank, and subsequently of the bank of America. On the breaking out of the war with Great Britain in 1812, he closed his mercantile concerns, and, under the full conviction that the war was both just and politic, gave the whole support of his name, and means, and talents, to the administration—differing therein from the political friends with whom he had always before acted. After the close of the war, Mr. Wolcott returned to his native village of Litchfield, in Connecticut, occupying himself in the quiet cultivation of a farm, and the society of his books. He was soon called by the voice of his fellow citizens to preside over the state—as his father for many years had done before—and for ten successive elections he was chosen governor of Connecticut.

At the close of this period he removed to this city, to be in the vicinity of his children, who were settled here; and, living in great retirement and privacy, he has here breathed his last. The character of Mr. Wolcott was strongly marked. Stern, inflexible and devoted, in all that duty, honor and patriotism enjoined, he was in private life of the utmost gentleness, kindness and simplicity. With strong original powers, which the stirring events of the revolutionary days in which he was born early developed, he had acquired a habit of self reliance, which little fitted him for that sort of political co-operation which results from expediency, rather than right. He aimed at the right always, and at all events, according to his best convictions; and if any questioned his judgment, none could impeach his honesty and sincerity.

Justum et tenacem propositi virum
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus instantis tyranni
Mente quatit solida. . . .

THE LATE COLONEL NICHOLAS FISH.

New York, June 20. At the commencement of the revolution, col. Fish was aid-de-camp to brig. gen. John Morin Scott, and he and his corps went into service as "six months' men." On the 21st November, 1776, he was appointed by congress major of the second New York regiment of the continental army, commanded by colonel (afterwards general) Pierre Van Cortlandt, and served with that rank during the revolutionary war, and was at its close, by a resolution of congress, commissioned as lieutenant colonel. He was in the battles of 19th September and 7th October, 1777, at Bemis' Heights, in New York, which preceded the surrender of general Burgoyne's army, on the 17th day of October, of the same year. Early in 1778, he was appointed by general Washington a division inspector of the army under general the baron Steuben, who was then inspector general of the continental army; and on the 28th June, 1778, colonel Fish commanded a corps of light infantry in the celebrated battle of Monmouth, New Jersey. In 1779 his regiment and himself were in Sullivan's expedition against the Six Nations of Indians, in which, after enduring every privation, they succeeded in destroying the Indian power. In 1780 he was attached to a corps of light infantry under the command of gen. Lafayette. In 1781 he went with his regiment into Virginia, and took a very active part in the battles which eventuated in the surrender of the British army commanded by lord Cornwallis, on the 19th of October, in that year. He was major of the corps of infantry commanded by colonel (afterwards general) Hamilton, which so gallantly stormed one of the British redoubts at Yorktown. In 1782 colonel Fish was with the main army under general Washington, at Verplanck's Point, in New York, and continued there, at West Point, and at the cantonment at Newburg, until the close of the revolutionary war. Col. Fish's character in the army was that of an excellent disciplinarian and a very gallant soldier; and he possessed in a very high degree the confidence of Washington, Lafayette and Hamilton. After the peace, col. Fish was for a number of years adjutant general of this state; and such was the activity of his mind and his habits of business, that he continued almost to the close of his useful life to hold civil employment.

"THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE."

From the Canton Register of Jan. 24, 1833.

The following order was issued in consequence of a cruise made some time last year by the British ship Lord Amherst along the eastern coast of China, for the purposes of trade and discovery:

VOYAGES UP THE COAST.

In the Peking Gazette, for September 5th and 6th, 1832, there is a paragraph from the emperor, in reply to Taou-shoo, the governor of Keang nan, concerning the Lord Amherst.

It states, that, on the 12th day of the 6th moon, the English ship was delivered over to lieutenant-general Kwanteen-fei, to

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see that she left the jurisdiction of Keang-nan, and was compelled to go southward; whereas, eight days after, she was found at Shan-tung. On this occurring, the emperor expressed his displeasure, and required from the governor an explanation. The explanation was not satisfactory, and the governor, the general, and a third officer are subjected to a court of inquiry.

The governor says, "that if any such ships should make their appearance, and anchor within his jurisdiction, he will send special officers to search them, and see whether they have prohibited goods or not: and if they have, he will drive them away; and if they refuse to obey, he'll punish them." The emperor replies—"this view of the case is utterly erroneous. Foreign ships are neither allowed to anchor, nor to sell any goods there. They are restricted to the port of Canton. If any ships make their appearance and solicit leave to trade, talented officers must be sent to proclaim to them the orders of government and require their implicit submission. They must not go to other provinces and anchor, and endeavor to sell goods. All the officers on the coast, civil and military, great and small, must watch and drive away southward, from province to province, every foreign ship; and they must be handed over by the imperial ships of one province to those of another—so that no excuses be afterwards made. If this be not effected, or any other mischief arise, the governor alone shall be held responsible. Let him ask himself how he will be able to sustain the weight of the guilt which he will incur! He mismanaged in the first instance, and now he boasts great things about what he will do hereafter. Let him, in every thing, act according to right reason. Not put on the airs of great perspicacity, and, after all, fail in [illegible]."

"Moreover; in managing outside barbarians, he must be careful to adhere to old regulations; and manifest at all times a stern gravity: never affording any pretext for commencing bloody affrays. He is very wrong in assuming all at once a spirit of swelling self sufficiency; and disregarding, at the same time, the dignity of government. He sustains an office in which the territory is committed to his care—is it becoming in him to act and speak in the way he has done!

"His majesty commands that these thoughts be fully explained to the governor, Taou shoo, and his colleague Tintsih-seu. Respect this!"

SOUTH AMERICAN DEBTS.

Much has been said of late about the debt owing by the new Spanish American states to this country, and of the immense importance of receiving the whole, or even a part of that debt; but the public at large, perhaps even the creditors themselves, are very little aware of its vast extent. Subjoined is a statement of the whole amount, together with the arrears of interest, by which it will be seen that they actually exceed £22,000,000 sterling!

Statement showing the amount of bonds negotiated in London for account of the new Spanish American states, and upon which the dividends are now in arrear.

	Interest.		*Amount.*	*Annual interets.*	*Amount of arrears.*
Colombia	6	per cent.	£2,000,000	£120,000	£840,000
Ditto	6	"	4,650,000	279,000	19,53,000
Mexico	5	"	2,130,000	106,000	40,000
Ditto	6	"	3,150,000	189,000	70,000
Peru	6	"	1,800,000	108,000	864,000
Chili	6	"	1,000,000	60,000	420,000
Buenos Ayres	6	"	1,000,000	60,000	360,000
Guatemala	6	"	167,000	10,000	50,000
			£15,897,000	932,000	4,597,000
Mexican	5	"	650,000	deferred stock.	
Ditto	6	"	950,000		
			£17,497,000	principal.	
			4,597,000	arrears.	
Total			£22,094,000		

We are indebted for the above to a commercial friend, well acquainted with the subject, together with another calculation, which it is not necessary to give at length, showing the rates at which the respective loans were raised, and the depressed prices which, including the accumulation of interest, they at present bear in this market. The average rate was 82 per cent. and the sum drawn from the subscribers about £13,000,000; the current market prices average about 22 per cent. and the value, if converted into money at the existing rate, £3,380,000, constituting a loss of near £10,000,000 without computing the arrears of interest, which amounts to £4,597,000 more, which brings up the total loss to England by these ill-fated contracts to between £14,000,000 and £15,000,000 sterling. What aggravates the calamity is, perhaps, that these states all possess, more or less, the ability to pay, but want the honesty and good faith to make even an approach to the fulfilment of engagements by which they were enabled to shake off the yoke of Spain, and achieve their independence. The contrast with the conduct pursued by English America, (the United States), in a state of things nearly similar, is too striking not to be placed in juxta position with the above. Their securities during the struggle were as low in their price, and apparently in a state as hopeless, as those of Spanish America are now. One of their first measures, on attaining independence, was to classify the whole of the debt, and provide for the regular payment of the interest; it gradually became one of the most approved and secure investments, even for European capital, and will be, in the course of the present year, faithfully discharged in full to the last dollar.
[*London Times.*

BRITISH FINANCES.

Abstracted from the speech of lord Althorp. The financial year ends on the 5th April.

	Income 1832.	*Income* 1833.
Customs	——	£16,769,621
Excise	——	16,529,131
Stamps	——	6,857,540
Taxes	——	5,003,937
Post office	——	1,454,900
Miscellaneous	——	238,526
	£46,618,000	£46,853,650

The details of the income of 1832 are not given. The precise excess of income in the past year over the preceding is £230,389.

The following is a correct table of the *expenditures:*

	1832.	1833.
Army - - - - -	£7,551,000	£7,006,498
Navy - - - - - -	5,842,835	4,505,000
Ordnance - - - -	1,478,944	1,634,817
Miscellaneous - - - -	2,900,430	2,138,953
Debt and other charges on the consolidated fund - -	——	30,080,239
	£47,859,000	£45,365,507

The details *of the charges for debt, &c. for 1832 are not given,* but the gross amount of expenditures is above stated.

The result shows an excess of expenditures over receipts in 1832 of about £1,200,000.

There is an excess of receipts over expenditures in 1832 of £1,487,000.

The revenue for the year has therefore improved, as compared with the expenditures, nearly £2,500,000.

The revenue has improved but little more than £200,000:—the retrenchments therefore must exceed £2,250,000.

The estimates for the next year are

Army - - - - - - - - -	£6,673,251
Navy - - - - - - - - - -	4,658,635
Ordnance - - - - - - - - -	1,455,223
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - -	1,835,110
Debt, &c. - - - - - - - - -	30,300,000
Total	£44,922,219

THE CHINESE MULBERRY TREE.

From the New York Advertiser and Advocate.

"PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT."

GENTLEMEN: There is not a production in nature, after wheat, more precious than that which can afford what is incessantly wasted or wanted. While the past or approaching spring season only enriches mankind with abundant crops of food, a succession of crops of silk cannot be obtained by any known sort of mulberry tree, white, black, Italian or Calabrian; but it can, by the Chinese *morus multicaulis,* be repeatedly cultivated and distributed throughout in this part of the new world.

The leaves of the Chinese mulberry tree are very large, measuring from 10 to 12 inches in length and breadth, but always so delicate that they can afford a tender pulp to any young hatched race of the laboring silk fabricator, and leaving, of the food offered, nothing but an admirable lace work of the remaining slender fabrics, which the insect could not turn into silk or food.

The leaves of the Chinese mulberry tree look like pieces of silk, or pocket handkerchiefs, which might have been suspended on it for drying, or other purposes.

It was in the year 1828, that, as a member of the Linnæan society of France, and constituted their president in the department of the new world, I heard of the discovery made of the Chinese mulberry tree, to which no one could before have an access in that country; but the same production was plentiful and flourishing in one of the Phillipine islands, in which Chinese refugees, exiles, &c. have been allowed to settle, and revive all the goods, produce and industry of their country, and which Mr. Perrotet was directed to explore, and also any other land of the southern ocean, from which useful seeds and plants could be obtained. The voyage of Mons. Perrotet lasted nearly three years, and enriched his country with not less than 158 species of trees, 8 feet high, and with 534 individuals, besides two chests he took of palm seeds in full vegetation. He had indeed explored the seas of India, and then he came to those of South America. There had never been so vast an importation of rare genera of plants, seeds and trees as that of M. Perrotet, and among them was the ancient mulberry tree, to which he affixed the proper name of *morus multicaulis,* because it produces many shoots from the roots.

I now must mention that I had the first opportunity of receiving from Paris, and from my colleague, Mons. Perrotet, three rooted trees of the Chinese multicaulis, which I was permitted by the vestry of the French church, of which I have had long the honor to be a curator, to plant and cultivate in their burying ground; and which I delivered to the practical care of an intelligent horticulturist, Mr. Daniel Kane, who best could immediately propogate them.

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1. The first tree I presented to the Horticultural society of New York, and placed it under the care of Mr. Floyd, an eminent culturist, and member of the same society.

2. The second tree I presented to Dr. Hosack, who, being the proprietor of a splendid garden in the centre of the state of New York, could better propagate the Chinese mulberry tree.

3. The third tree I had reserved for the Hamilton City Agricultural society, in the state of Ohio, of which I have also the pleasure to be an honorary member. This, in spite of the care of myself, and my correspondent and colleague, D. C. Wallace, esq. failed in its long voyage through the ocean and the Mississippi. I replaced it, however, by a sound rooted layer, for which I have received acknowledgment, and, I hope, merited thanks.

4. The last distribution for the Jefferson County New York Agricultural society, which is under the guardianship of Mons. Le Rey de Chaumont, its president, an ancient landholder in that county. This also failed, but I replaced it by another, which has been acknowledged with kind and honorable thanks.

All the above distributions having been accomplished, I thought it was my duty to reward Dr. Kane for his labors and practical attention to the plant or tree I had first imported, and left the whole of it to him, on the only condition that he would supply me with one layer, if it was called for. He has since fulfilled his promise.

By this time I was informed that Mr. Parmentier of Brooklyn, a very intelligent horticulturist, had made a great importation of the Chinese mulberry tree, and that he was extensively cultivating the same. His success, as well as that of his widow, merit attention and praise—the more so, that they had daily labored to second their part, and to prove their zeal by the extensive sale of the Chinese mulberry tree, which to our knowledge has been made to succeed by that establishment. At last, and in the year 1831, Mr. Richard K. Haight, of this city, applied to me to procure for him such recommendations as would enable him to make in Paris a great purchase of the *morus multicaulis*, for which he assured me he had already appropriated 500 acres of land. With this request I was very happy to comply—gave him several letters; to none of which I never received any answer. This final explanation I think myself authorised to give, in consequence of his late announcement in the Mercantile and Advocate to the public of his large importation of the Chinese mulberry tree, although I remain thankful for the compliment he at last paid me in the same paper. FELIX PASCALIS.

CAPABILITY OF MACHINERY IN MANUFACTURES.

From the London Mercantile Journal.

In our remarks last week on open trade with ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS IN INDIA, AND THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS IN CHINA, we observed that our manufactures were capable of being increased to any extent; that extent is certainly not *infinite*—it is however, *indefinite*—and to an indefinite extent our manufactures might be multiplied by machinery. In the single but important article of cotton, one man can now produce two hundred times more goods in a week than he could in 1760, when George the third ascended the throne. One mill, in Manchester can, when all the spindles are at work, spin as much cotton thread in a week as would go round the world. In the manufacture of hosiery, which is seated chiefly in the midland counties of Nottingham, Derby and Leicester, machinery has reduced stockings one hundred per cent. compared with what they were twenty years ago. Owing to machinery, lace, which was 2s. per yard eight years ago, may now be bought for 4d. what was £4 10s. per yard twenty years ago, is now 18d. and some kinds may be bought as low as one farthing per yard! Woollens have experienced less reduction in price than any other kind of wearing apparel. At a paper manufactory in Hertfordshire, a quantity of pulp can, at a distance of twenty-seven feet from the cistern in which it lies, be converted in three minutes by machinery, into a sheet of paper, ready to be written upon! Such is the continual advancement made in the Manchester manufactures by machinery, that the trade say, if a manufacturer were to leave manufacturing for a few years, he would be quite *lost* upon returning to it again. Rail roads are machinery, and their adoption and extension will tell upon the price of manufactured goods. Although the improvements in machinery during the last thirty years have been so wonderful, as to unite the realities of truth with more than the wonders of fiction, yet who will be so bold as to say that we are at the very top of the hill of advancement in mechanism? It was stated in evidence before a parliamentary committee, at the conclusion of the late calamitous and ruinous war, to the astonishment of the committee, that during the war, machinery equal to the power of sixteen millions of men, had been set to work in this country! and, if a market could be found for all that machinery is able to produce, it could soon be doubled. Now, owing to the increase of the population, particularly of the laboring classes, and the want of markets, machinery is in bonds, and the mechanic stands with one hand tied behind him, while the starving and misguided operative is ready with both hands to demolish his valuable inventions. What we want now is open trade to India, then will the green withes, wherewith the Samson of machinery is bound, be broke asunder, and the steam engine and spinning jenny, to which England owes more than all her generals, admirals and statesmen will increase that debt, by securing the valuable *natural* productions of the east in exchange for her incomparable productions of art and science.

☞A few weeks ago we had a reference to the preceding article, as a most splendid scheme, *provided only*, machine power shall be kept out of use in the East Indies, and the Chinese are persuaded to exchange their "NATURAL PRODUCTIONS," for English "productions of art and science."

The chief part of the machines mentioned in the preceding, we also have in the United States, or can easily obtain, when prepared to use them. Rail roads are well called "machinery," and so are canals—and whatever else reduces the amount of *animal* labor required to perform any particular thing; and it is because of the extent of her machinery, that England, while her average rate of wages paid for [male] labor is not less than 8 or 10 dollars per month, (though that is, indeed, low enough), is able to compete with the labor of the East Indies, though wages in that country hardly average two dollars per month—the people, in both cases, subsisting themselves. And hence it is that England wishes to have a "free trade" for the products of her machines, but will not make liberal exchanges with other nations in "natural productions," the result of *manual labor*—because of the real or supposed necessity imposed of protecting her own, and foreign bread and meat, and fish and fuel, the primary necessaries of life, are excluded, that British grain growers and graziers, fishermen and miners, may exist.

An "open trade" to the British East Indies may be *forced*—but that will force the introduction of machinery into the east, and present advantages may be dearly gained in future injuries conferred——But the Chinese will never permit an exercise of that partial policy which is suggested, and suffer themselves to be embarrassed by a *left handed* freedom of trade.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT.

The improvements which have succeeded each other so rapidly in the traveling facilities in this country, are thus described by the senior editor of the New York Daily Advertiser, whose personal observations go back as far as 1783:

In the year 1786, if we recollect rightly, the first stage carriage that ever was established on the great post road between New York and Boston, was set up by Jacob Brown, then a resident of Hartford, in the state of Connecticut, and commenced running between Hartford and New Haven. It was a carriage somewhat resembling the coaches of later times, but far inferior to most of them in workmanship and appearance, and was drawn by one pair of horses, which performed the whole journey through from one town to the other. The route was upon what is called the middle road, that is by Berlin, Wallingford, &c. and the journey occupied the day. At that time, for a large part of the year, a great proportion of travellers from the eastward to the city of New York, took passage at New Haven, on board the sloops which plied between the two ports, and thus finished their journey by water. The passages varied, according to wind and weather, from twelve hours to three days. In the course of our own experience they differed as much as this. A considerable part of the road between New Haven and New York, along the shore of the sound, was extremely rough, rocky and uncomfortable, and in fact in some places almost impassable for wheel carriages. After Brown's carriage had run for a year or two, or perhaps more, a man of the name of Hall petitioned the legislature of Connecticut for the exclusive privilege of running stage carriages on the road from New Haven through that state, to Byram river, which was granted, and the stages were established, and run for a number of years, when they passed into other hands. Not far from the same time, an exclusive privilege of running stage carriages from Hartford to the Massachusetts line, between Suffield in Connecticut and West Springfield in Massachusetts, on the great post road to Boston, which then passed in that direction, was granted by the legislature of Connecticut to Ruben Sikes, who for many years in connection with Levi Peas of Shrewsbury in Massachusetts, and probably with others, kept up the line through to Boston.

At that time, there were scarcely any turnpike roads in the country, of course, travelling in any kind of vehicle, was performed in a slow, tedious and fatiguing manner; and all intercourse with different parts of the union was laborious, expensive and discouraging.

After some time, turnpike roads began to be formed, and the great obstacle to locomotion, presented by extremely bad roads, was in many places removed, and the travelling portion of the community began to take courage, and move from place to place with accelerated speed and increased satisfaction. The fashion having once begun, as is usual in such cases, it soon became general, and turnpike roads were made almost in every direction. The advantages to the business and the pleasure of the country were great; new life and spirit were infused among the inhabitants at large, and over a large part of the middle and eastern states, the aspect of things changed, and all was active, animating and encouraging.

In process of time steamboats were invented, and a new impulse was given, not only to the activity of the United States, but to the world at large. Here, vessels of this description, which commenced their career at a speed of about five or six miles an hour, by a series of improvements in machinery, and skill in navigation, went on gaining, until they have attained to the extraordinary expedition of nearly twenty miles an hour. This, one would have supposed, would have satisfied the desires of the most restless spirits in the world; but, as there is no end to the exercise of human ingenuity, and mechanical skill,

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probably those who live to see a few years more, will find a constant attempt at more rapid movements in these wonder working vessels.

In the mean time, not to be behind hand upon land, the invention of rail roads has broken in upon the world, and already millions of money are investing in these new and astonishing inventions for increasing the speed of locomotion. Projects, almost without number, are offered for establishing these new and extraordinary channels of communication, and it must be acknowledged that they meet with the most flattering encouragement among the monied men of the country. Nothing is more common than to hear people talk of travelling on rail roads twenty, thirty, and sometimes even forty miles an hour—of going from New York to Philadelphia to dinner, and back to New York to supper.

Those who are old enough to remember the state of things in the country at the peace of 1783, and for a number of years thereafter, and to recollect the extreme toil and apprehension of a journey of a hundred or two miles, to almost any point of the compass, and to compare their former experience with what passes constantly before their eyes, can hardly fail of feeling and expressing their astonishment at the progress of human affairs, at the result of human ingenuity, and the improvements that have taken place in the moveable powers and propensities of the human race, and especially among those of their own countrymen.

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The journey from *Washington* to *New York* is now made in 22 or 23 continuous hours without hurry, and without much fatigue, for the greater part of the time is expended in steamboats. So it may be said of the journey from *New York* to *Boston*; and *Richmond* is easily reached from *Baltimore* in hours. After a while, the *Ohio* river will be within THIRTY HOURS of *Baltimore*. *St. Louis* is only a short time from *Pittsburgh*, and the *Yellow Stone* will soon be close to *St. Louis*.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.

From the Albany Gazette.

The manufactures of iron are daily becoming more important. With an increasing demand, there seems to be an increasing supply, and the ingenuity of our countrymen is exerting itself to the utmost, to produce articles of this material. Not only cheap but durable and highly finished.

At this moment, we remember two articles infinitely superior in character to those of a similar kind manufactured in England, and they, if we may use the expression, lie at the extremes of the workshop—axes and door locks.

It is admitted by the English that all attempts on their part to make good axes have hitherto failed. A premium offered for the best model did not produce the intended result, and while her emigrants were crowding to Canada and New Holland, they were unable to carry with them axes, with which to bow "the woods beneath their sturdy stroke."

In the United States, necessity, the mother of invention, led to the formation of good axes. Like patient men they keep their *temper*. Our axemen may trace their celebrity, and attribute their expedition, to the shape and quality of the axes which our ingenious mechanics have placed in their hands.

So with regard to locks. The vast increase of our population, and the consequent demand for habitable dwellings, created a similar necessity for locks; and it is well known that those of American manufacture are much superior to the imported. In this city we have locksmiths whose work is unsurpassed in any country, while the axes manufactured in our vicinity are equally celebrated. So in the smelting of iron ore. Varieties of methods have from time to time been tried to obtain, at the least expense, the greatest quantity of metal from a given quantity of ore. One of the most ingenious operations, we remember at this time, and one in which science has exerted an astonishing influence, is the use of the magnetic wheel to separate the metal from the lumps of broken mineral. Mines which afforded the best metal were sometimes so distant from the furnaces that the transportation amounted to a sum that made it impracticable.

An ingenious person imagined that a wheel, armed with magnets, could be made to revolve in such a way, as to pick up the iron on one side, and drop it on the other. This had a wonderful effect upon the expenses of the furnaces. To produce one ton of iron, it is calculated that three tons of ore are required, besides charcoal and limestone, which are also used in great quantities.

The breaking up of the ore did not exempt the smelter from being obliged to throw in large quantities of stone with the ore, as he could not otherwise separate the metal from the rock in which it is found.

The magnetic wheel relieved him at once. Comparatively speaking, he was rid of the scoriæ. The magnets, however, became easily disordered; and to retouch them was a work of labor, inconvenient, tedious and expensive. Here the first fruits of the electro-magnetic theory were perceived. Professor Henry, of this city, (now the able occupant of the chair of natural philosophy at Princeton) after constructing the largest magnet ever known, was applied to for some advice in relation to the retouching of these wheels. He immediately made a small artificial magnet on his principle, and it was found to be successful in restoring the magnets to their former state in a very few minutes. This discovery has become invaluable to the furnacemen of the north, where the principle is now recognised; and it shows how much, after all, the money making, and money getting portion of society are deceived, when they think science of no consequence to any but men of leisure. Science puts money in *their pockets*, and creates the dividends upon some of their most valued stocks.

It has been a study much attended to of late, to know the character and value of American and foreign iron, compared with each other.

The consumption of iron in the shape of boiler plates, and cast rails, is becoming enormous. The tenacity and character of the metal are yet to be thoroughly understood. The Baltimore iron is considered the best in the world for steamboats. As yet we do not fabricate wrought iron rails, but probably very soon shall, as machinery will be contrived to equalise the difference between the prices of American and English labor. Cast iron rails have been made with success at our own furnaces.

The American iron being melted by the heat of charcoal, is allowed to be more tenacious than the English, which is melted with coke.

To put the matter completely at rest, however, very interesting experiments have been made at the apartments of the Franklin Institute, under the direction of Mr. Johnson, a scientific gentleman. The secretary of the treasury was authorised some years since, by an act of congress, to expend a certain amount in constructing machines to make experiments on the tenacity of iron and other metals used in steam boilers. It was so constructed as to admit any degree of temperature, up to 500° Farenheit.

Some interesting results have thus been obtained. The Pennsylvanian, who is our authority for the assertion, says it is ascertained that the tenacity of good iron is increased by the application of any degree of heat under 450°, which is contrary to previously entertained opinions. Some Tennessee iron (from the Cumberland works) was found equal to a resistance of from 59 to 64,000 lbs. the square inch! The Pennsylvania and Connecticut iron exhibited the same qualities. No iron from our state was sent on for trial—we hope some of our proprietors of forges will not forget to submit specimens of their iron to the test of these experiments.

It was also found that common American iron was better than the best British, and the best American equal and generally superior to Swedish and Russian.

A report is preparing to be exhibited to the next congress, in which we may expect an accurate statement of the facts, a document that must be of uncommon interest and importance.

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To the editor of the Pennsylvanian.

Philadelphia, July 3d, 1833.

SIR: Having seen a quotation from your paper purporting to be a statement relative to some experiments on the strength *of* iron, now in progress at the hall of the Franklin Institute, which is incorrect in several particulars, and therefore calculated to mislead, it has been thought proper to give you the following information in relation to them.

Three years since the institute appointed a committee to inquire into the cause of the explosion of steam boilers, and to devise means to prevent them. The secretary of the treasury of the United States, learning that the institute were entering into this investigation, invited that body to make a series of experiments, and liberally offered funds for that purpose. Ever since their appointment, the committee have been laboriously and industriously pursuing their investigations, and the experiments alluded to in your notice, are a part of those performing by a sub-committee of that committee.

It is unnecessary to point out the errors in the results given in your notice, as obtained from those experiments, as the experiments are now nearly completed, and will, in due time, be made public by the institute. Yours respectfully.

WM. HAMILTON, *actuary F. I.*

SHIP BUILDING.

To the public. The proprietors of a vessel constructed on the plan and principle here recommended, are as evident as any other fact with which we are already familiar, and it only requires a little reflection to reconcile the utility and practicability of such a structure to our ideas; for it will be found when put in practice that there are no material difficulties attending either the construction or the management of vessels of this description; for if built of the lighter species of wood—such as white pine, poplar, or any other kind not exceeding these in their specific gravity, they will shew satisfactorily that they possess abundantly the indispensable quality of buoyancy for all the purposes for which they are recommended.

Neither white pine nor poplar are more than four tenths of the gravity of water, consequently any common shaped vessel will, if the bottom part only is constructed of square logs of this timber, float more than one half of its bulk above the surface of the water, which will be sufficient to buoy up all the upper works and materials of every sort required, and also allow pits in the solid log work for ballast and tanks to contain the water, provisions and stores of every description. The boilers, to render them safe, may be placed in pits in the solid log work.

The log work should be constructed of sufficient height from the extreme bottom to float one or more feet above the surface of the water, when all the upper works and materials to be carried are estimated.

It is then evident that such a vessel is not liable to the danger of being sunk by the same causes which occasion that catas-

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trophe to others, and would be particularly appropriate for all the purposes for which they are recommended—such as steamboats, steam batteries, bomb ships, gun boats, light boats, beacons, &c. and it is also believed that vessels built on this plan will be cheaper, stronger, lighter, safer and last *longer* than those constructed as heretofore.

By an estimate carefully made, the cost up to the top of the solid log work will not exceed half the amount of other vessels. Steamboats on the western waters, built on this plan, would be entirely free from many of the most serious dangers that they are now liable to—such as snags, explosions of the boilers, ice, wrecking by the power of the engine, &c. Neither could fire make such ravages as in hollow vessels, for the top part only of those built on this plan would be endangered by this destructive element.

The method proposed for building this description of craft is as follows: The first log laid will serve for the keel—lay the next tier crosswise—the next lengthwise, and so alternately, until the bulk required be laid; then add the timbers by letting them into the sides of the solid work, after which proceed with the operation of planking the vessels as in other cases. Those logs are to be secured by wooden bolts of large size—three or four inches in diameter, and but little metal will be required. To preserve the buoyancy of these vessels, coat each log with turpentine and tallow, fill up the interstices between the logs with the same or any other approved water cement, caulk the seams in the log work, and coat them also with turpentine and tallow, which is impervious to water for a great length of time.

The vessels should be sheathed for fresh water service, and coppered over the sheathing for salt water service, or for the ocean.

To those who are disposed to adopt this mode of constructing vessels, a more particular description will be furnished.

Patent rights for states, cities or districts, may be had by application to the subscriber, post paid.

JAMES BARRON, *U. S. navy.*

HOSPICE OF ST. BERNARD.

From the New York American.

Our readers will be interested, we are sure, in the communication published to day relative to an American benefaction to this ancient and solitary station—the discovery, by an American traveller, one of our fellow citizens, of anthracite coal, in the vicinity of this monastery, and the subsequent transmission, from home, of one of *Nott's stoves*, in which to consume it, have been the means, it will be perceived, by the letters of the senior resident, Barras, of securing the blessing of abundant warmth to the pious brotherhood who pass their lives amid eternal snows, for the cause of pious humanity.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.]

The Hospice of the great St. Bernard is among the choicest spots of interest to the European traveller. The unpaid labors of the good monks and their co-workers, the noble dogs of the hospital, are familiar to all those who take pleasure in the records of deeds of benevolence. It is pleasing to learn by recent advices from that dreary region, that these pure hearted devotees, to whom humanity itself stands debtor, are likely to enjoy henceforth a little more of human comfort than they have heretofore done, and, what adds to our pleasure, that it will be through the instrumentality of our own fellow citizens. A few circumstances of their condition will make what we allude to better understood. This Hospice occupies, as is well known, the most elevated practicable pass of "the high Alps," where, at an elevation of 8,000 feet from the level of the sea, has been constructed amid precipices of rock and ice, a rough bridle pass for the convenience of travellers, connecting the Pays de Vaud with Savoy and the neighboring parts of Italy. In this gorge stands the Hospice of St. Bernard, on the edge of a frozen lake, the highest inhabited spot in Europe, and a great deal too high, as all visiters will testify, for human endurance—unless supported as these good fathers are, and have been for these six hundred years, by the united enthusiasm of religion and benevolence. To give warmth to this frozen mansion, situate amid eternal ice and snow, and in a temperature which often falls to the zero of Farenheit even in summer, would seem to be "a sine qua non" of residence in it, and yet, from the expense of fuel, is utterly beyond the scanty and precarious means of the establishment—all the fuel hitherto consumed by them, consisting of small faggots of wood, brought up on the backs of mules, over a broken, rocky ascent of 25 miles from the valley below. The result has been, that the whole supply of their fuel, beyond what was needed for cooking, has been reserved to warm their shivering or frozen guests, in the "travellers' rooms," while they themselves have been content to pass their lives in a freezing temperature within doors as well as without, between naked stone walls, on bare stone floors, without curtains, carpets or fire. Such have been their comforts. It is pleasing now to contemplate a warmer picture.

In the summer of 1830 a traveller from our city, during a short abode at the Hospice, whose friendly walls relieved him and his family just in time to save them from one of their perilous snow storms, had the good fortune to light on the discovery that among the mineral products of the adjoining height was an anthracite coal, though of very inferior quality. Having no means of burning such an incombustible fuel, this discovery led to immediate directions for the erection of a grate for that purpose, but, as it proved, with partial success; and subsequently, on his return, to the remitting to them better plans and models, and eventually, through the liberality of a few to whom the story was told, to the transportation to the Hospice itself of one of Dr. Nott's admirable stoves of a large size, with all things appertaining to its immediate use. The following extracts of letters from the Hospice relate to the progress of the experiment, and conclude with the most satisfactory statement of its complete success, and that "the joy of the brethren knows no boundary."

[The N. Y. American gives copies of the original letters, in French, and adds a translation of them. We shall insert only the latter.]

St. Bernard, July 19, 1831.

DEAR SIR: I often think of your short visit to our abode, and of the good instructions you gave us on the method of burning anthracite. We continue the experiments, and we intend to put up grates soon. BARRAS, *chan. reg.*

St. Bernard, 5th September, 1831.

SIR: I scarcely know how to thank you, dear sir, for the kind and obliging letter with which you have honored us, accompanied by valuable descriptions and models of grates, that will be of the greatest use to us: I beg you to accept our sincere thanks for them. According to the instructions you gave us a year ago, I had a grate put up in the parlor chimney: it has succeeded well; there are, however, still some improvements to be made after your model, and, thanks to you, we hope to succeed in it entirely.

A few days after your departure from our Hospice a year ago, I was in great danger of being lost in a tempest on our mountain. Three persons perished at a short distance from me. God was graciously pleased to prolong my days; I ought to be very grateful to Him, and endeavor to live for His service. Your very obedient servant, BARRAS, *chan. reg.*

St. Bernard, February 20th, 1833.

MUCH HONORED SIR: The Hospice of St. Bernard will always preserve a lively remembrance of the interest which you take in its prosperity. I assure you, and I beg you also to assure your friends, that there is no member of our congregation, who is not very grateful for the benefits which our Hospice has received, and is yet to receive, by your generous offer of a furnace to burn anthracite: it will be very valuable to us, by enabling us to warm the house economically, and will be a great relief to suffering beings, for the distance of five leagues (25 miles) from the woods, their scarcity, and the difficulty of transportation, obliged us to practice the strictest economy. The anthracite, as you know, is so near, that it can be transported without expense—but we were in want of the means of making it burn. This furnace, then, will be a monument which will perpetuate the generosity and the devotion of our friends in America, to the poor travellers across the "high Alps," by the great St. Bernard. Gratitude will owe these benefits to that pious sentiment, which so deeply interests the friends of humanity in the unfortunate. Your humble servant, BARRAS, *chan. reg.*

St. Bernard, April 26, 1833.

SIR: The experiment made by Mr. Jaynisch, on the burning of the anthracite in the furnace that you had the kindness to send to us, was crowned with the most complete success. We have now only to thank you, and beg you to be the interpreter of our sentiments of deep gratitude, to the generous benefactors who have united with you in kindness to us. Your very humble servant, BARRAS, *chan. reg.*

The following is an extract from the gentleman above alluded to, a scientific traveller and friend, who was fortunately at the Hospice on its arrival.

Hospice St. Bernard, 26th April, 1833.

MY DEAR SIR: It is with the greatest gratification and pleasure that I can communicate to you the fulfilment of your wishes to erect the stove which you had the kindness to send to the St. Bernard. In this time of the year, when the snow reaches Lydde, 4 miles below St. Pierre, it was with the utmost difficulty for me to bring it up. Till Lydde, it was brought on wagon; from there I took six men, who brought in pieces to the summit. The construction was very difficult, because several pieces were broken when I opened the case. * * * Notwithstanding all this I succeeded to burn the coal, which is more a plumbago than anthracite. Twice yesterday the stove was in full operation, and the joy of the brethren has no boundary. They remember you and your dear family with the greatest gratitude. To morrow I shall go down with the mariner and the dogs, because the weather is very stormy, and the snow enormous. Your most obedient servant, L. JAYNISCH.

P. S. I hope you will excuse my good English, my dictionary is 6,000 feet below.

Account, rendered to those concerned, of money received and expended.

Cr.		Dr.	
Ed. Laight, esq.	$10	Bill of stove	$25
W. Moore	10	Remitted to Martigney, to pay the expense of getting up mountain	10
Fred. Prime	10		
Miss Douglass	18		
J. McVickar, (balance)	18	Transport from Havre to Martigney, per bill, De la Roche, &c.	23
	$58		$58

The thanks of the monks of the Hospice are hereby presented to the above named gentlemen, and also to Messrs. Nott & Co.

who liberally put their stove at cost price; Messrs. Bolton, Fox & Livingston, in whose vessel it went freight free to Havre; and to Messrs. De Rham, Iselin and Moore, who kindly undertook the charge of its safe remission to Martigney.

FOREIGN MINISTERS AND AGENTS OF THE U. S.

FROM THE GLOBE.—OFFICIAL.

Department of state, June 19th 1833.

List of ministers, consuls, and other diplomatic and commercial agents of the United States in foreign countries, and of the places of their residence.

ENGLAND, &c.

Aaron Vail, charge d'affaires, at London.

—— ———, secretary of legation, at London.

Thomas Aspinwall, agent, &c. and consul, at London.

Consuls. Francis B. Ogden, at Liverpool; Herman Visger, at Bristol; Robert W. Fox, at Falmouth; Thomas Weir Fox, at Plymouth; Albert Davy, at Kingston upon Hull; Robert R. Hunter, at Cowes, Isle of Wight; Joel Hart, at Leith, Scotland; Alexander Thompson, at Glasgow; Thomas Wilson, at Dublin, Ireland; Reuben Harvey, at Cork; Thomas William Gilpin, at Belfast; Horatio Sprague, at Gibraltar; Paul Froberville, at Isle of France; Thomas Wynns, at Turks' Island; —— ———, at Demerara; Peter Launan, at Kingston, Jamaica; Paul Eynaud, at Island of Malta; Moses Benjamin, at British Guyana; Thos. M. Perree, at Galway; John Morrow, at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Commercial agents. W. Tudor Tucker, at Bermuda; George [illegible] N. P. Ralph Higinbotham, at St. Christopher and Antigua; Charles L. Bartlett, at Island of Trinidad; John Holy, at Barbadoes; William Carroll, at Island of St. Helena.

FRANCE.

Edward Livingston, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, at Paris.

Thomas P. Barton, secretary of legation, at Paris.

—— ———, agent, &c. &c. consul, at Paris.

Consuls. George Strobel, at Bordeaux; Daniel C. Croxall, at Marseilles; Francis C. Fenwick, at Nantes; Edward Church, at L'Orient; Reuben G. Beasley, at Havre de Grace; Samuel Allison, at Lyons; Theodore Privat, at Cette; James Joseph Debesse, at La Rochelle; —— ———, at Martinique Island.

Consular commercial agent. Peter Suau, at Guadaloupe Island.

SWITZERLAND.

John G. Boker, consul general, at Switzerland.

RUSSIA.

James Buchanan, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentionary, at St. Petersburgh.

John Randolph Clay, secretary of legation, at St. Petersburgh.

Consuls. Abraham P. Gibson, at St. Petersburgh; John Ralli, at Odessa; Henry Schielen, at Taganrog; Edmund Brandt, at Archangel.

SPAIN.

Corn. P. Van Ness, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, at Madrid.

Arth. Middleton, jun. secretary of legation, at Madrid.

Consuls. Alexander Burton, at Cadiz; William Stirling, at Barcelona; —— ———, at Valencia; George G. Barrel, at Malaga; George B. Adams, at Alicante; Maximo de Aguirre, at Bilboa; A. H. P. Edwards, at Island of Manilla; Payton Gay, at Island of Teneriffe; George T. Ladico, at Balearic Islands; Nicholas P. Trist, at Havana, Cuba; Robert R. Stewart, at Trinidad, Cuba; Lewis Shoemaker, at Matanzas, Cuba; John Owen, at Puerto del Principe, Cuba; Hopeful Toler, at Ponco, Porto Rico; Sidney Mason, at St. Johns, Porto Rico.

Commercial agents. John Leonard, at St. Jago, Cuba; Henry K. Stearns, at Barascoa, Cuba; William H. Tracy, at Guayama, Porto Rico; Sampson C. Russell, at Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

PORTUGAL.

Thomas L. L. Brent, charge d'affaires, at Lisbon.

Consuls. Israel P. Hutchinson, at Lisbon; —— ———, at Oporto; John H. Marsh, at Island of Madeira; Charles W. Dabnea, at Fayal; William G. Merrill, at Cape de Verd Islands.

NETHERLANDS.

Auguste Davezac, charge d'affaires, at the Hague.

Consuls. John W. Parker, at Amsterdam; John Wambersie, at Rotterdam; Wm. D. Patterson, at Antwerp; Thomas Trask, at Surinam; Louis Paimboeuf, at Island of Curacoa; John Shillaber, at Batavia; Louis Mark, at Ostend; Jehu Hollingsworth, at St. Eustatia.

BELGIUM.

Hugh S. Legare, charge d'affaires, to the king of the Belgians.

AUSTRIA.

Consuls. Charles Barnet, at Venice; Geo. Moore, at Trieste; J. G. Schwartz, at Vienna.

GERMANY.

Consuls. Frederick Kahl, at Darmstadt; Frederick List, at Duchy of Baden; Robert Ruedoffer, at Munich.

SWEDEN.

Christopher Hughes, charge d'affaires, at Stockholm.

Consuls. David Erskine, at Stockholm; C. A. Murray, at Gottenburg; Heinrich Janson, at Bergen; —— ———, at St. Bartholomew.

DENMARK.

Henry Wheaton, charge d'affaires, at Copenhagen.

Consuls. John Raynals, at Copenhagen; Nathan Levy, at Island of St. Thomas; Joseph Ridgway, at Island of St. Croix.

PRUSSIA.

Consuls. William T. Simons, at Elbervelt; Frederick Schillow, at Stettin.

SAXONY.

Consul. C. F. Goehring, at Leipzig.

HANSEATIC TOWNS.

Consuls. John Cuthbert, at Hamburg; Joshua Dodge, at Bremen; —— ———, at Lubec; Ernest Schwendler, at free imperial city of Frankfort on the Maine.

ITALIAN STATES.

Consuls. Thomas Appleton, at Leghorn; James Ombrosi, at Florence; Robert Campbell, at Genoa; Victor A. Sasserno, at Nice.

ROMAN STATES, AND KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.

Consuls. Felix Cicognani, at Rome; Alexander Hammet, at Naples; Benjamin Gardner, at Palermo; John L. Payson, at Messina.

SMYRNA.

Consul. David Offley, at Smyrna.

BARBARY POWERS.

Consuls. Samuel D. Heap, at Tunis; Daniel S. McCauley, at Tripoli; James R. Leib, at Tangier.

Commercial agent. —— ———, at Algiers.

UNITED MEXICAN STATES.

Anthony Butler, charge d'affaires, at Mexico.

Consuls. James S. Wilcocks, at Mexico; George R. Robertson, at Tampico; Thomas Reily, at Auguatulco; Harvey Gregg, at Acapulco; James James, at Vera Cruz and Alverado; Daniel W. Smith, at Metamoros, or Refugio, on Rio Grande; John S. Langham, at Chihuahua; James Davis, at Sta. Fe; James W. McGoffin, at Saltillo; Henry Perrine, at Campeche; James Lenox Kennedy, at Guaymas, Mazatlan and San Blas; David G. Burnet, at Galvezton; —— ———, at San Antonia; —— ———, at Guazacoalco; C. W. Davis, at Petie and Guaymas; Daniel N. Pope, at Tobasco; John W. Langdon, at Laguna, I. del Carmen.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

Robert B. McAfee, charge d'affaires to New Granada, at Bogota.

Consuls. John M. Macpherson, at Carthagena; J. G. A. Williamson, at La Guayra; Alexander Danouille, at Santa Martha; —— ———, at Guayaquil; —— ———, at Maracaybo; Franklin Litchfield, at Porto Cabello; J. B. Ferrand, at Panama; Thomas F. Knox, at Angostura.

BRAZIL.

Ethan A. Brown, charge d'affaires, at Rio de Janeiro.

Consuls. John Martin Baker, at Rio de Janeiro; Woodbridge Odlin, at San Salvador; John T. Mansfield, at Pernambuco; Abraham R. Smith, at Para; Joshua Bond, at Montevideo; Charles B. Allen, at Island of Maranham; Isaac Austin Hayes, at Rio Grande; George Black, at Santos; Lemuel Wells, at Island St. Catharine.

REPUBLIC OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

Charles G. De Witt, charge d'affaires, at Guatemala.

Consuls. Charles Savage, at Guatemala; G. Coursault, at Truxillo.

REPUBLIC OF BUENOS AYRES.

—— ———, charge d'affaires, at Buenos Ayres.

Consul. —— ———, at Buenos Ayres.

CHILE.

John Hamm, charge d'affaires, St. Jago de Chile.

Consuls. Thomas S. Russell, at Valparaiso; Daniel Wynne, at St. Jago de Chile.

REPUBLIC OF PERU.

Samuel Larned, charge d'affaires, at Lima.

Consuls. William F. Taylor, at Quilca, Arica and Arequipa; Asa Worthington, at Lima; —— ———, at Payta.

HAYTI, (ST. DOMINGO.)

Commercial agents. F. M. Dimond, at Port au Prince; William Miles, at Aux Cayes; Samuel Israel, at Cape Haytien.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Commercial agent. John C. Jones, jun. at Sandwich Islands.

CHINA.

Consul. John H. Grosvenor, at Canton.

TURKEY.

David Porter, charge d'affaires, at Sublime Porte.

William B. Hogsden, drogoman, do.

Consul. Frederick E. Bunker, at Constantinople.

LIST OF CONSULAR AGENTS RECENTLY APPOINTED.

Agents.	*Places.*	*Date of appointment.*
W. B. Llewellen,	Salonica,	21st December, 1831.
Dalmas Devenant,	Stancho,	11th January, 1832.
Emanuel Samarissa,	Tenedos,	11th January, 1832.
John Gliddon,	Alexandria,	12th January, 1832.
Jasper Chasseaud,	Damascus, Beiront, Balbec, Said, and the towns within their limits.	19th January, 1832.
David Darmon,	Jerusalem, and the city and port of Jaffa,	19th April, 1832.
D. Bonnal,	Canea,	11th July, 1832.
Nich's Luca Perick,	Bronsa,	11th July, 1832.
Dr. Marino Lazzaro,	Dardanelles,	9th October, 1832.

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